THE CHINA WEEKLY

# REVIEW

*Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations*

## Planning a New Nanking

*By Edward Y. K. Kwong*

## Special Pictorial Supplement On the Manchurian Crisis

*By J. B. Powell*

## Marriage in Russia and China Contrasted

## Traffic Conditions on the C. E. Railway

*By Fang Tsi-kuan*

(General Manager, the Chinese Eastern Railway)

## Six Weeks of Sino-Russian Tension

## L. C. Dyer on Extrality!

評論報 密勒氏

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1929

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# THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
EDGAR SNOW, Assistant Editor
LIZEN SCHENG Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking). SAMUEL H CHANG (S'hai).
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) GERTRUDE BINDER

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## GALENS RETURNS TO THE FAR EAST

ONE of the most striking things in the present Sino-Russian situation is the reported return to the Far East of General Blucher, known in China under his *nom de guerre* of Galens. This time his mission is to head the Special Far Eastern Army which has been formed by the combination of all the Soviet military forces in the Far East. At the time of writing his arrival has not yet been reported, but messages from Moscow a week ago stated that he was leaving for the Far East at once.

The coming of Galens creates a situation which is perhaps unique in history. In the event of war, Russia will have, as commander of her military forces against China, a man formerly the leading figure in the army of the opposing government, and with the most intimate first-hand knowledge of its forces. In addition, the head of the Russian forces was formerly military adviser to the political head of the Chinese Government, President Chiang Kai-shek, and much of the latter's military success has been attributed to Galens' high ability. At the same time, Galens last work in China, more than two years ago, was in action against the Fengtien forces, which were driven out of this part of China and back to the north. Today he may find himself facing the Fengtien forces once more.

It is difficult even to conceive of such a situation elsewhere, or at any other time. Try to imagine von Hindenberg as chief military adviser, with a score of lower officers and a small army of other agents, of the French Army prior to the outbreak of the World War, returning to Germany only two years before this catastrophe. How much difference would it have made in the result? Or reverse the situation, and try to think of Foch as advising and organizing the German army during the period mentioned.

Galens, to use the name under which he became famous in China, is said to be a grandson of the famous Marshal Blucher of Waterloo fame. Less than twenty years ago, however, he was a worker in a locomotive plant, according to report, becoming a non-commissioned officer in the Czarist army during the World War, a Bolshevik in 1916, and an outstanding military leader in the Red Army during the civil war, his reputation for brilliance and daring being said to compare only with Budenny's. After commanding divisions against Koltchak and Vrangel at the most dangerous period of intervention, he was in charge of Red troops in Far Eastern Russia, was War Minister in the Far Eastern Republic which the Soviet set up as a temporary buffer state about ten years ago, and went to Canton a few years later to

become chief military adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and head of all the Russian military advisers in China.

It was while Galens held this position that the Nationalist armies swept northward in the great advance which won them the country up to the Yangtze, and made possible the Nanking Government and the Nationalist unification of China. Galens was with Chiang and the Nationalists when the latter took Chekiang and southern Kiangsu from the forces of Fengtien and Sun Chuan-fang. After the capture of Nanking by the Nationalists, and the setting up of the anti-Wuhan government (the basis of the present National Government) by Chiang Kai-shek and supporting elements of Kuomintang, Galens and other Russian agents left the country. Since that time Galens has been commanding Caucasian or Ukrainian forces. Having spent most of the last ten years in the Far East, however, he has most intimate knowledge both of Far Eastern Russia and of China. (Though the dispatches say nothing of this, it is very probable that other lesser officiers, who were military advisers in the Nationalist Army in 1927, and are intimately acquainted with China and the Chinese army, will assist Galens in his work.)

It is a most striking situation, and there will unquestionably be some new develoments when Galens takes actual command of Russia's Far Eastern forces in the near future. Will they attempt to seize the C. E. R. ? Will they try to intrigue with some Chinese generals against Nanking? Will they go to Amoy or Swatow and try to cut through Fukien to establish relations with Chinese Bolshevik forces in South China, giving them military advice, munitions, and organization as they did to Nationalist forces in previous years? Or will they try all these things at once? It is not likely that Galens will remain inactive.

## VAN DEN BERG AND THE PICK CASE

J. VAN DEN BERG, Senior Consul's Deputy, concluded his extraordinary conduct throughout the Pick case by one of the most utterly foolish "protests" ever made against a decision, a "protest" which is absurd even for Van den Berg, who has entertained Shanghai more than once with his antics in the Provisional Court. The one good thing that may be said for this gentleman's actions on the Bench is that they are unquestionably contributing directly to the abolition of the Shanghai Provisional Court and its replacement by a genuine Chinese Court in which foreigners will not be permiteed to interfere childishly in cases concerning Chinese or foreigners under Chinese jurisdiction.

Van den Berg's protest was lodged at the withdrawal of the appeal against the verdict upon Pick-Kojevnikov last week. As already reported, this international spy and informer, intriguer, framer, admitted by the prosecution and defense alike to be a person of the most vicious type, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment on a forgery charge, after being acquitted on a charge of fraud. With regard to the judgment itself, by Judge Chao, there is little doubt that it was consideration of Pick's general record which determined the Court to find him guilty, as there is no real evidence of forgery, the signature "G. Cunningham" being no more a forgery of the American Consul-General's name than would Aloysius Chao be a forgery of Judge Chao's name, or Socrates Van den Berg that of the Senior Consul's Deputy's signature. The presence of the U. S. Consular seal on the document, indeed, lends color to a hypothesis that the name was intended to give the impression of being the American Consul's signature as Pick or some other illiterate member of the C.I.D. might write it, but there is not the slightest evidence as to who affixed the seal. It was the general concensus of opinion among both attorneys and laymen closely observing the case that Pick was sentenced simply on account of his previous record, and that from this viewpoint he "got off easy."

If any exception was to be taken, therefore, from a legal viewpoint, it would have been on the basis that a man could not legally be sentenced for a non-existent crime, regardless of what his previous record may have been. Van den Berg, however, took exception from an altogether different viewpoint, a viewpoint which is certainly not calculated to raise the prestige of the "foreign deputy on the bench" system here, among intelligent people at any rate. Where Judge Chao may have failed to judge in strict accordance with the letter of the law, Van den Berg in his protest disregards the law almost completely and shows not a trace of anything even remotely approaching a judicial attitude.

First of all comes his statement that in his opinion there was sufficient evidence of fraud against all three defendants, but it had not been established "who was the person actually defrauded." This statement is particularly ludicrous when it is remembered that the only evidence of fraud was the statement of a witness who said he was the person defrauded, who was proven a liar in court, and whom Van den Berg evidently did not himself believe.

Next comes his long comment on the "forgery" judgment. He refers to the "forgery of the signatures of Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Blackburn" as if the fact of forgery were established, while in fact not a single scrap of evidence was introduced to show that the signature of "G. Cunningham" as shown on the document was not the actual signature of G. Cunningham, whoever he may be, or that the signature of "Blackburn" as shown was not the actual signature of anyone of this name. Van den Berg disregards this fact altogether. He passes on to the "handwriting" testimony, on his unique understanding of which Van den Berg is "reluctant to state that it has been definitely proved that Pick forged these signatures, although there is much circumstantial evidence to show that Pick was the person most likely to have forged.... or at least instigated the forgery thereof." He was further convinced that the second accused "took part in the fabrication of this document," and he must therefore protest against Levitsky's acquittal. (How can a person "take part" in a forgery without signing—or even being accused of signing—a forged name?) He concludes by practically chucking the law overboard altogether, and declaring that in view of Pick's allegations against the police, the other "evidence against him," and the "circumstances surrounding this case," incidentally "combined with the grave nature of the offense of which he has been found guilty," warranted a much heavier sentence than that imposed, he suggesting a sentence of from two to three years, "to be followed possibly by deportation from China." Is a man to be heavily

sentenced for allegations against the police which are not proven libelous?

Boiled down, this means that one who makes statements against the police, and has himself a record which is shady precisely because of his connection with them, deserves a long jail sentence, if these things can be somehow combined with "circumstantial evidence" to show that the victim was "likely to have" written or "instigated" the writing of some signature which an illiterate might assume to be someone else's signature. Van den Berg's statement means just this and nothing more. Can anything more asinine be imagined?

Yes! Van den Berg's exoneration of the police! Pick had tried "to create the impression" that certain police and officials were "dishonest, receive bribes, and deliberately bring charges against innocent persons...." Van den Berg declared "there was was not slightest evidence that they abused their authority, opportunity, or means afforded to them by their official functions to commit any irregularities whatsoever." So, in conclusion, Van den Berg finds that Pick is a bad character, as evidenced by his work as a spy and informer, but all the rest of the police are as pure and white as the driven snow!

Now here we are getting into pure puerility. If the police (as probably no one in Shanghai believes) are above intrigues, frame-ups, and corruption, Pick's connection with them should count in his favor, and assure him of the fullest benefit of any doubt that may exist concerning the commission of a crime. If Pick's work as a spy, framer, perjurer, and informer (and blackmailer as well, according to Prosecutor Bryan) furnishes a logical basis for the assumption that he is a most vicious and criminal type (which is indeed logical), what about the rest of the C.I.D.? Everyone who knows anything about this department knows what sort of people they are, and knows that they are engaged in just the kind of activities for which they employed Pick. Van den Berg cannot have it both ways: Pick a highly undesirable element, and his ex-employers and fellow-snoopers the most honorable and clean-handed of men!

Throughout the trial Van den Berg's bias was evident. This was evident in his crude attempts at irony in addressing Pick, evident in his refusal to permit competent Russian interpreters to take the place of the incompetent one supplied by the Court, evident in various petty questions, remarks, and decisions, evident finally in his protest on the decision, against which Prosecutor Bryan could not have said much more than did Van den Berg. Bryan, however, was officially police prosecutor, paid to "get" his man, while Van den Berg was supposed to be viewing the case objectively and judiciously, representing the Senior Consul on the the bench.

If Van den Berg has done nothing else, however, he has certainly contributed his bit toward the early demise of the Shanghai Provisional Court, and as certainly contributed nothing to increase the prestige of foreign deputies in the Court. There is a general feeling among judicially-minded people that it is hardly fair for a man in the dock to have to face both the official police prosecutor and a man on the Bench in much the same way.

H. P. H.

## THESE NAMELESS FOREIGN LADIES

IT appears that there is a kind of mutual understanding among local papers here that whenever a foreign woman is involved in any kind of dispute that is apt unfavorably to reflect upon the usually admirable conduct of our imported femininity the matter is to be treated as a subject of no news interest, so much so that either it is not mentioned at all, or, if it is, the individuals are treated anonymously in the story.

Thus we found the chivalrous *North-China Daily-News* much disturbed last week, over the possibility that "a foreign married lady," apparently nameless, may be brought into the Provisional Court on a charge of violating traffic regulations in the International Settlement. It appears that the unfortunate woman, as well as having no name, also is bereft of nationality. Before wedding an American she was a subject of the British Crown. Her international marriage, however, automatically robbed her of her British nationality, according to British Law. Having been married outside the United States, she cannot claim American citizenship, as a Congressional Bill of 1924 on this subject necessititates a period of permanent residence in America, and a procedure of application for naturalization, before a foreign wife of an American can be duly registered as a citizen of the United States. In commenting upon the situation the *North-China Daily News*, devoted considerable space to lamenting the "anomalies" of American laws and to sympathizing with the "foreign married lady" because of the peculiar predicament in which she found herself. Yet it failed to mention anywhere the cognomen of the woman without a country! It seemed a bit inconsistent also, that the *North China* nowhere in its news columns gave an account of the case as it appeared in the British Court, although it implied in its editorial that everybody knew all about the affair. Truly, the idiosyncracies of the *North China* passeth all understanding! The closing lines of its discussion on this subject were:

"Technically the Provisional Court assumes control over all persons subject to no other jurisdiction. It is to be hoped, however, that the police will not press a trival charge against a foreign married lady."

We are amused. Confessing that our sympathy is always with the a woman who actually is brought to court on a charge of traffic violations—because generally it means nature has not endowed her with sufficient of that dulcet feminine charm which changes a traffic policeman's mind before he makes out the summons—yet at the same time we cannot understand why in this instance the nice foreign married lady, having gone under the tape, should not be prosecuted just as anyone else who has been found guilty of a misdemeanor of the law. We are doubtless lacking in that false sense of chivalry which bids one defend a white woman at any cost regardless of her offenses against society. But we do not perceive the logic of advocating that the anonymous lady, having taken the fatal step which places her outside the security of British jurisdiction, should be spared what the *North China* implies are the iniquities of the Provisional Court.

To be sure, the incident was a trivial one. Yet while the *China Press* and the *Shanghai Times* each carried stories about it, both failed to identify the mysterious foreigner. The *China Press* overstepped the bounds of what appears to be the local journalists' entente to the extent of referring to the accused as "a Mrs. Neal," but the name apparently was used with some uncertainty. The *Shanghai Times* failed to give any name at all.

This tendency toward a conspiracy to suppress the names of foreign women involved in law violations, scandals or sensations is frequently evidenced by the Shanghai press. Last winter the *North-China Daily News* printed a long leading news article on its front page concerning an alleged attack by Chinese upon a foreign woman. The cruelty of the assault was such as to cause all normal souls to permit themselves to become respectably incensed against the unknown villains. Yet neither in its original story nor in its subsequent disclosures did the *North China Daily News*, eminent defender of civic virtue that it is, mention the name of the victim of the alleged attack! The result was that after the public's early enthusiasm for a new sensation had subsided, people began to question the authenticity of the story, and to wonder whether the *North China* had not taken advantage of the public's credulity by inserting a sanguinary piece of sensationalism on a day notable for its sparsity of news.

At the time of the lamentable Clausing incident several months ago, in which rather doubtful circumstances surrounded the death of Mrs. Clausing, wife of an American marine officer, who later died, the local British press at first attempted to muzzle the affair in the accepted manner, no names being used in the early reports. Somewhat to the perturbation of the Shanghai journalistic hierarchy, however, the full report of the inquest proceedings following the death of Mrs. Clausing, were made public by the United States Marines. It even was suggested by many insular-minded foreigners here that the the frankness and openness with which the whole incident was handled was somewhat uncalled-for and, as the affair closely was followed by the vernacular press, was sure to lower the prestige of the foreign military forces in China. But the Marine officers proceeded in an American way, understanding that any stigma which might attach to the names of those involved would be unimportant compared to the disgrace which night descend upon the United States Marine Corps, if it attempted to suppress the details of an occurrence so suspicious in aspect.

Any schoolboy knows that as soon as the names of the principals of a story are omitted, or altered, that story leaves the realm of honest journalism and enters the unfettered kingdom of fiction. Between the two there is a clear line of demarcation. And no self-respecting newspaper in America or England—nor, we believe, anywhere else—would publish as a news story a piece of material dealing with anonymous personalities. We do not know what the British public sentiment in such a matter is, but according to the American tradition any important newspaper that would attempt to deliver "news" in such a manner not only would incur the ridicule and contempt of its contemporaries, but it would suffer a serious loss of esteem among its readers.

It is easy to see how the abuse of this custom of confusing news and fiction, unscrupulously can be utilized in Shanghai by the British press, a body which is united in its opposition to the extrality abolition ambitions of the Chinese. These incidents, describing anonymous foreign ladies' misfortunes, such as being attacked in lonely alleys or having their handbags snatched by villainous Chinese, in the aggregate can carry considerable weight as pro-extrality propaganda. It is possible that in its observation of this curious custom, the mystified *North-China Daily News* might find an explanation for the action of the National Government in excluding it from the mails.

While we believe that full publicity should be given to the mishaps of women of our community, regardless of race or color, we assert that a story without names is equally as futile as a name without a story.

## L. C. DYER ON EXTRATERRITORIALITY

WHILE it is true, as that superbly droll wit Will Rogers has said, that in America nobody takes a congressman seriously, his statements in the Far East are very often considered "significant." Thus, though in reality the recent interview at Manila of the *United Press* with L. C. Dyer, congressman from Missouri, on the subject of extraterritoriality, expresses nothing but a personal opinion, it is probable that in reading it in the vernacular press the average Chinese will assume that the "Father of the China Trade Act" was speaking officially, or semi-officially, for the United States Government.

In reporting Mr. Dyer's statements, the *United Press* dispatch said: "Congressman L. C. Dyer of Missouri, who arrived in Manila from Shanghai yesterday, declared in an interview that there was no chance for the abolition of the extraterritorial rights of American citizens in China before 1932 at the earliest. China must meanwhile, he said, devote itself to a demonstration that it is possessed of a capable judiciary free from prejudice."

Though Mr. Dyer may have excellent reasons for believing that America will not consider relinquishing her extrality rights until the expiration in 1932 of our present treaty with China, there is little reason for attaching any official importance to his statement. And it seems just a trifle undiplomatic for the Congressman from Missouri to have issued this opinion in view of the fact that the Powers' recent notes to China on the extrality question have not yet been made public. It also may appear inconsistent to many that while in Shanghai Mr. Dyer politely assured Dr. Wang and other Chinese that America was China's best friend and that as soon as China had proved her ability to guarantee the safety of American lives and property America would be quick to abandon extrality privileges. In his interviews and speeches given while in China, Mr. Dyer did not mention any probable date for the abolition of extrality, but implied that America was prepared to make revisions whenever offered substantial evidence of improvements in the judiciary system.

Quite obviously our State Department will have to enter into negotiations on the extrality subject when the necessity of effecting a new treaty is presented in 1932. Mr. Dyer's predic-

tion in that respect is thoroughly reliable. But the implication of the Congressman's statement is that America will not seriously consider the matter till she is forced to do so by the lapsing of the present treaty, a fact which yet remains to be disclosed as our State Department thus far has not made public any such intention.

In view of the recent utterance of Gideon Lyon, who in an interview given the *Osaka Mainichi* declared that China's hope for abolition of extrality was "nonsense", the Dyer statement is apt to help spread the impression that America is insincere in her sympathies with China's aspirations for complete sovereignty. The rather ridiculous comment of Mr. Lyon (who was a member of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Expedition of American journalists, which recently toured the Far East) has already aroused widespread unfavorable comment from the Chinese press. Also, The Diplomatic Affairs Division of the Kuomintang has requested the Chinese ministers at Washington and Tokio to make an investigation into the true status of the party, in order to determine the reason for other statements termed "anti-Chinese propaganda" made by Lyon of the *Washington Star* and Fred Hogue of the *Los Angeles Times*. We may expect the Kuomintang to pass a resolution condemning the statement of L. C. Dyer, and offering it as further proof of their conclusion in connection with Mr. Lyon's interview, that "America is just as imperialistic as any of the other powers and can no longer be regarded as China's friend."

Although it is probably true that some of the frequent protests issued by the local Kuomintang are ultimately no more signiffcant than the opinions of American congressmen, they do have the effect of creating among the Chinese a distinct feeling of antagonism against the party at whom they are aimed. Thus we cannot help thinking that it would perhaps be better if American government officials were to reserve their private opinions, at least while in China, concerning subjects which are the exclusive domain of the American State Department.

# Six Weeks of Sino-Russian Tension

IT is now a month and a half since the Chinese took over full control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Russian Government responded with a note which had all the appearance of an ultimatum, though it was not followed up by armed action when it expired. Since that time there have been repeated rumors of skirmishes and minor battles, wholesale arrests of Chinese by the Russian authorities and of Soviet Russians by the Chinese authorities. Notes have been exchanged some of which have been made public, and some of which are shrouded in considerable mystery. An abortive attempt at a preliminary conference has been held at Manchuli. Foreign powers, apprehensive of an armed conflict whhich may draw other nations into its vortex, have made some attempts to assist towards a peaceable settlement. Declarations have been issued by the Chinese and Russian Governments, aimed both to inspire their own people and to favorably affect outside opinion.

All this has been going on for six weeks, and there is no evidence of any settlement one way or the other. We sympathise with the *Japan Chronicle* when it remarks that nothing in the dispute between China and Russia is so exasperating as the absence of any progress, and the apparent lack of desire for any. Taking it over the longer period, however, certain things appear to be indicated, the main ones being that Russia insists upon the re-establishment of the status quo as regards part Russian control of the line (as per the1924 agreements), while China insists that the new status be retained, that the two governments are not prepared to compromise on this point, and that Russia is completely breaking off economic relations with China and permanently closing some of her most important enterprises here. Whether this is the prelude to the forcible seizure of the railway by Russia, or merely the beginning of an economic boycott of China which will cause serious losses to some Chinese merchants and producers and considerably diminish the value of the C. E. R., remains to be seen.

A review of the period of tension, however, may give us an idea of whither the two nations are drifting. (A statement of the situation leading up to the "seizure" and the "ultimatum" appeared in the *Review* of July 20.) Following the raid on the Harbin Consulate on May 27 (which Japanese papers at once suspected was made "to find an excuse to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway"), discussions by leading Chinese political figures at Nanking, and finally a conference between C. T. Wang and Chang Hsueh-liang at Peiping, the Chinese on July 10 and 11 took over the Chinese Eastern Railway and connected concerns such as the telegraph line and the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, stating that this was necessary in order to uphold the Mukden-Moscow Agreement of 1924, which had been violated by the Soviet's carrying on Communist propaganda, and that if the Soviet Government remained obdurate the Chinese authorities would "take such action as we deem fit and necessary to cope with the situation." Some scores of Russian officials were dismissed and replaced by Chinese, most or all of those discharged being arrested and deported.

On July 11 the Russian Commissary of Communications advised the Board of the C. E. R. by wire that one Serebriakov had been authorized to conduct negotiations for settlement. The Chinese authorities apparently made no reply to this, and on July 13 the Soviet Government handed a note to the Chinese diplomatic representative in Moscow emphasizing that the appointment and dismissal of C. E. R. officials are the prerogative of the Directors and that the Tupan's order by which the dismissals were made was a gross violation of the treaties, noting that the Chinese authorities evidently regarded the Soviet's policy of peaceful settlement as a sign of weakness and had taken a series of grossly violent and provocative actions against the Soviet Government, expressing the Soviet's willingness to negotiate all questions upon the release of arrested Russians and the cancellation of the illegal orders, and allowing three days for an answer, following which they would be compelled to resort to other means.

On July 16 the Nanking Government replied,

stating that the Chinese authorities had been forced to take emergency measures, that the Soviet officials had violated the 1924 Agreement by utilizing the railway for propaganda, that many Chinese merchants had been jailed and others oppressed by the Soviet Government, and that if these merchants were released and others given adequate protection and facilities the Chinese Government would at the appropriate time take similar measures towards arrested Soviet agents and closed office buildings.

The Government would instruct Minister Chu Shao-yang to carefully investigate the case at Harbin on his return to his post, following which he could take up all outstanding issues between China and Russia, as well as questions regarding the C. E. R. (For text, see *Review* of July 20.)

The Soviet Government responded to this (July 18), declaring the reply unsatisfactory, noting the moderation of the Soviet's original proposals, pointing out that the Chinese Government had by its note sanctioned the unlawful actions towards the C. E. R. and towards Soviet citizens and Soviet institutions, calling "hypocritical" the reference to repressions against Chinese in Russia (which the Soviet claimed were applied only to criminal elements), noting that China rejects the Soviet proposal for a conference and thereby destroys the possibility of settlement by a bi-lateral agreement, declaring that had propaganda taken place the Chinese authorities possess on their territory sufficient means to stop it without seizing the C.E.R., quoting Chiang Kai-shek's statement of July 16 that the Chinese authorities wanted to take the C.E.R. and would then take up other questions, noting that the means for amicable settlement are now exhausted, and notifying of the recall of Soviet diplomatic, consular, commercial, and C.E.R. officials from China, and the suspension of railway and other direct communications between China and Russia, while ordering China's diplomatic and consular representatives in Russia to leave at once. At the same time, Russia reserved all rights arising from the Peking and Mukden Agreements of 1924. (For text, see *Review* of July 27.)

The U. S. Department of State on July 17 or 18 had a consultation with the British, French, and Japanese ambassadors at Washington (these four Powers, under the Washington Treaty between them, being obliged to consult one another in case of a threat to the peace of the Pacific), and it was agreed that a move should be made through France to communicate with both the Chinese and Russian Governments, presumably as signatories to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact. On July 19 the French Foreign Minister interviewed the Russian Ambassador and Chinese Minister in Paris, expressing the hope that the dispute be submitted to arbitration. A report from Moscow stated that France had offered to mediate, Russia however declining owing to the refusal of the Chinese authorities to restore the status quo on the C.E.R. It appears that the Soviet Government was not advised of the part played by the United States Government in France's proposal.

China replied to Washington's proposals on July 22, pledging adherence to the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty in settling the difficulty, the Chinese Minister stating however that with regard to re-establishing the status quo on the C.E.R., China would maintain that the railway was never seized, China ousting some disloyal employees.

In the meantime, the German Government agreed to take care of Chinese interests in Russia and Russian interests in China.

Arrests of Russians along the railway line continued, mostly railway employees, they now being charged with instigating a strike.

On July 21 it was reported that two or three Chinese merchant vessels were seized by Soviet warcraft on the Sungari River, and passengers detained. Many other Chinese were reported placed under detention by Russian officials.

July 24 it was announced that the Chinese Government had recalled all its diplomatic and consular officials in Russia.

### Mukden's Proposals

July 22, a few days after the Soviet's second note, Tsai Yun-shang, Harbin Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, made proposals in the name of the Mukden Government that the Soviet Government should appoint the manager and assistant manager of the C.E.R., that Soviet workers and government officials under detention should be liberated, that the Soviet Government is not necessarily bound by conditions which had developed on the C.E.R., and that Russo-Chinese delegates should meet on these bases. If the Soviet agreed to these terms, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang would ask Nanking to negotiate for settlement.

Replying to this through Mr. Melnikov, Soviet Consul-General at Harbin, the Soviet Government said that if Gen. Chang would make a formal proposal for the alteration of conditions on the C.E.R. on the basis of the 1924 Agreements, the Soviet Government would receive it in a friendly spirit. Following this there were conversations at Changchung between Mr. Melnikov and Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang (Governor of Kirin) on July 24, and a conference was agreed upon. Soon after, a Chinese delegation including Mr. Tsai and a director of the C.E.R. left for Manchuli for a preliminary meeting with Russian representatives.

The first session was held July 30, Messrs. Tsai and Melnikov representing their respective governments. The Chinese delegate is stated to have presented a letter from Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang addressed to Mr. Marakhan, proposing that the arrested Russians should be formally released and returned to their native country, and the same thing with arrested Chinese; that the existing conditions on the C.E.R. be considered temporary and subject to change in accordance with the Mukden-Russian Agreement, after negotiations; that the governments of Russia and China should appoint delegates for a conference to take up the question.

### Neutral Zone Created

July 27 and 28 the Chinese and Russian forces facing each other along the border withdrew from their front lines, creating a neutral zone fifteen or twenty miles in width (though at some places much less), in order to avoid clashes, and during the negotiations the situation became very quiet.

There had been wild reports of "White" Russian activities for a while, circulated by *Ta Chung* and other agencies, but these appear to have been quite groundless. A little squad of "Whites" succeeded in crossing the frontier into Russian territory in the Amur region, however, about July 18. They were of course captured, and sixteen executed by the Russian authorities.

In the meantime, the Chinese were tightening their control of the line, and hundreds of officials and experts were being called for from other lines to replace the ousted Soviet employees.

The Manchuli conference had three meetings. In response to Chang Hsueh-liang's proposal Karakhan replied on August 2 noting that it omitted the previous proposal that the Soviet appoint a manager and assistant manager for the C.E.R., that what it proposed was an obvious violation of the 1924 Agreements and contrary to Mukden's own suggestion of July 25, and that the settlement (which could only be reached through the Soviet proposals of July 25) had been ruptured thereby.

The last meeting of the conference was on August 2. Japanese reports asserted that Russia had demanded not only the restoration of the status quo, but also direct participation by Russian troops in the policing of the railway, "a Chinese undertaking to restore the status quo being

worthless without such a guarantee of enforcement." This report was however not confirmed by either Chinese or Russian sources. It is probable that it was Karakhan's statement, as summed up above, which brought the conference to an end.

### Washington Busy Again

Washington had been busy again in the meantime, and on July 29 a message indicated that Secretary of State Stimson had offered to act as mediator in the Sino-Russian dispute, but had insisted upon the restoration of the status quo on the C.E.R. as preliminary. A few days later a report from Moscow (dated August 5) announced the preparation by the United States of a Six-Power Convention to intervene in the C.E.R. dispute, the U. S. Secretary of State sending a confidential note to Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Germany suggesting the formation of a joint commission to determine responsibility for the railway's administration. (Washington apparently did not anticipate Moscow's open diplomacy with regard to the matter, and was much embarrassed by the revelations, which, however, appear to have been quite correct.)

The Soviet regarded this as showing the Powers' intention to establish international control of the railway. They "rejected mediation by a capitalist state, and would least of all permit intervention aimed at the disposal of the line." They "adhered to the 1924 Mukden Agreement, providing that the position of the C.E.R. should be settled only by Russia and China, excluding any third party." A Russian official organ declared there was no doubt that the seizure of the C.E.R. was prepared with the knowledge and approval of interested foreign powers.

August 6 the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs admitted the rupture at Manchuli, and sent a long telegram to Minister Wu at Washington, instructing him to make a statement to the Kellogg Pact signatories as to the conference at Manchuli.

### Chu Shao-yang Arrives

Chu Shao-yang, representing Nanking, arrived in Harbin August 5. Official Russian statements report his wiring to Karakhan on August 7 a request to send a Soviet representative to negotiate. The Soviet diplomat responded that as the Melnikov-Tsai conversations had shown that the Chinese authorities easily repudiate their own verbal proposals, the resumption of negotiations must first depend upon the restoration of the status quo on the railway. A further offer from Chu, to proceed to Moscow to negotiate, was rejected in the same way by Karakhan.

Following this, leading political figures in Nanking held a lengthy discussion of the situation, and it was reported from official sources on August 13 that they had decided absolutely to refuse the Moscow proposal to restore the status quo before opening negotiations: "China shall by all means recover the right to control the C.E.R."

August 14, after ten days of futile attempts to open negotiations with Russia on some other basis than restoration of the status quo, the Chinese delegation at Manchuli (including both Nanking's and Mukden's representatives) left for Harbin, while Melnikov left for Moscow, and it was generally accepted that the attempts to negotiate had failed completely. There had been a three-day conference with the Mukden representatives (as reported above), but none whatever with the Nanking representative. It was reported later that Mr. Chu Shao-yang had been ordered to his post in Finland, as Russia's attitude made it unnecessary for Nanking to have a representative in Manchuria to meet Russian delegates.

### The Stevens Statement

In connection with American interest in the matter, a statement was issued August 12 by John F. Stevens, who was president of the Inter-Allied commission which operated the C.E.R. for some years after the Russian revolution, assisting the intervention in Russia. Mr. Stevens stated that the railway belonged to Russia, being built by Russia with money borrowed from France; that the U.S.A. had a joint interest with Japan in equipment and supplies provided the C.E.R., collection of which he regarded as "ultra-doubtful;" that "the United States should remain aloof from this mess;" and that the only likely solution was a complete economic reorganization with the assurance that the Chinese government would keep its hands off. He referred to the C.E.R. as a powder magazine likely to explode at any moment, setting Europe and Asia aflame.

From August 13 or 14, when it appeared thato the hope of negotiations was at an end, reports have been frequent of conflicts between Chinese and Russian troops along the border. A week ago these petty clashes were magnified into an actual war by certain reports and newspapers, most Shanghai newspapers luridly announcing the outbreak of war (the *North-China Daily News* being an exception). Down to August 20, however, there has been nothing whatever in the way of a major engagement, though there have undoubtedly been a number of clashes along the border, probably involving scouting parties or patrols. The Chinese claim that Russian troops have invaded Chinese territory and attacked them at several points. Russian official statements, however, state that Russian soldiers have been killed and wounded by White Russians shooting from the Chinese side, with or without Chinese support, and they had to dispatch detachments across the border to prevent repetitions of such incidents. Except for such affairs, they claim the only clashes have been near Manchuli, where the border line is a matter of dispute, and where Mongols claim a piece of territory (the Barga district) extending across the line.

### Sabotage and Arrests

There have also been reports of serious sabotage along the railway, and there is no doubt of many accidents having taken place. The Chinese ascribe these to deliberate and large-scale sabotage by Soviet Russians, the Russians to "the wholesale dismissal of employees, the filling of responsible offices by casual and incompetent persons, and the domination of the railway by military authorities."

Some hundreds of Russian citizens, mostly C.E.R. employees, have been arrested and detained by the Chinese authorities in Harbin and elsewhere along the line, charged with instigating a strike, with sabotage, or with abandoning their work on the railway.

One case of detention was that of Soviet consular officials in Harbin, who were however released upon representations by the consular body to the Chinese authorities.

Reports continue of arrests of Chinese merchants in Russia, though these are seldom specific. The official *Kuo Min* agency however reported that two Chinese consular officials at Blagoveshchensk had been detained by the Soviet authorities and a large sum of money confiscated, that the belongings of the Consulate-General were thoroughly searched, etc., while Russian reports stated that contraband had been found in the baggage of the departing Chinese consular staff at this point, spoke of a consignment of arms in their hands, and hoped that with the departure of the Chinese Consulate the Soviet authorities would succeed in checking the Chinese criminal element. The Russian Government also announced the finding of arms buried in the ground at the Habarovsk Consulate.

### Soviet Concerns Suspend

In the meantime, Russian Government concerns doing business in China have either been closed up or themselves suspended. In Harbin, at the beginning of the dispute, the Chinese authorities are reported to have closed up such economic bodies as the Naptha Syndicate, the Far Eastern Trade Organization, etc. The Centrosoyouz (Central Co-operative Union) and Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank), with branches throughout China, closed up later. The big Centrosoyouz, which has carried on a large-scale commercial business (mostly purchases) centered mainly in Shanghai, turned over its uncompleted contracts to a local British firm for completion where possible, and suspended business. The big tea purchases made by Russia in China are being placed elsewhere.

The Far Eastern Bank, a firm organized as a Chinese concern with mixed Russian (State) and Chinese capital, was liquidated early this month, after making good its outstanding obligations. The permanent liquidation of this big concern is regarded as very significant, showing that no early resumption of Sino-Russian trade is anticipated.

### No Common Ground

The outstanding fact of the six weeks of tension is that the Chinese and Russian Governments have failed to find any ground for negotiating, Russia demanding the restoration of the status quo as an indispensable preliminary to negotiations, China as definitely refusing this. Russia appears to be rejecting outside mediation, referring to the 1924 Agreement which makes the C.E.R. a matter to be decided between Russia and China only. China likewise appears to have made no moves towards mediation by third parties. Proposals made by other governments for settlement, therefore, have apparently been fruitless.

In the meantime, the C.E.R. remains in Chinese hands, though they are having many difficulties with it, owing

either to deliberate sabotage or to other reasons, or not impossibly to both. The cutting off of the C.E.R. from its Russian extensions to the east and west decidedly diminishes the value of the line, as goods formerly sent by this railway to Vladivostok for shipment by sea must now be sent the much longer route over the South Manchurian Railway to Dairen, at greatly increased cost to shippers. Also, the trans-Siberian business is altogether lost. The Soviet Government is reported to be re-establishing its trans-Siberian service via the all-Russian line (from Vladivostok via Habarovsk, Chita, etc.).

The permanent liquidation of the Dalbank, and the closing of other business concerns of the Soviet in China, make it clear that Russia is at least figuring upon a complete economic boycott of China. Whether military steps are also to be taken remains to be seen. It is perhaps significant that Galens, the general whose military ability is credited with so much of the Nationalists' successes when he was adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, has been made Commander of Russia's Far Eastern Army, under his name of Blucher.

H. P. H.

# Manchurian Reports Show Menacing Situation

The past week has been one of sensational reports of border skirmishes and conflicts, but no reliable information of any important operations. It seems certain that a number of clashes have occurred along the frontier, but none of these have been of anything like major importance. Some of the most striking reports are "official" from Mukden, but must be accepted with great reserve. Official Mukden statements about the Chinese troops following orders in refusing to fire are not borne out by other accounts.

In connection with the minor clashes which have occurred, China and Russia accuse one another as responsible. Chinese reports refer repeatedly to Soviet invasions and outrages, including plunder and looting, on Chinese territory, while Russian reports accuse "White Russians" and Chinese of sniping over the border and making it necessary at times for Soviet troops to cross the line to deal with this trouble. An official Nanking report refers to both Communist propaganda and "White Russian" intrigue as the most menacing factors in the situation.

### Various Accounts

A *Ta Chung* report from Nanking attributes to Chang Hsueh-liang a statement regarding Soviet troops crossing to the Chinese side of the border at three points on August 8, and firing at Chinese troops, who in accordance with orders did not return the fire; regarding invasion of a river town by Soviet troops on a gunboat; regarding increasing Soviet military activities in general.

A number of other reports on conflicts, etc., along the border, are at hand, some of them mutually contradictory. A dispatch from Moscow stated that a group of Chinese soldiers at Manchuli deserted, taking their arms, to the Soviet side of the border, declaring that they do not wish to fight Soviet Russia. Russian reports also state that "White Guards," with the direct assistance of Chinese troops, have fired at Soviet border posts and at the peaceful population, killing and wounding several, and even attempting to cross the frontier near Blagoveshchensk and elsewhere, obliging the Soviet forces to take resolute counter-measures. Chinese reports are to the opposite effect, accusing Soviet troops of being the aggressors and invading Chinese territory.

The Chinese forces are being strengthened, it being reported that 60,000 Fengtien troops are being dispatched to the border, half to the east and half to the west. Military leaders throughout the country have assured the National Government of their support in its actions against Russia, some asking for a declaration of war.

### Manchuli and Jalainor

The most serious "war report" was an alleged "official communique from General Wan Fu-lin," sent out by *Reuter* from Mukden August 17, stating that 10,000 Russian troops with machine-guns and 30 field guns had crossed the border on both sides of Manchuli, evidently aiming at Jalainor. No confirmation whatever was received of this, and it seems to have been altogether incorrect, though a body of Soviet cavalry are reported to have raided Jalainor and clashed with the Chinese forces there, more than a score of Chinese being reported killed and as many wounded. Another raid east of Hailar is attributed to Young Mongolians. Moscow however officially denied all knowledge of a Russian invasion at Jalainor.

A Nanking report attributed to Marshal Chang, dealing with events of August 16 and 17, states that Soviet troops looted the Saucar district, together with a nearby town, without resistance from the Chinese forces who "had been instructed not to return fire;" that more Chinese merchant vessels had been commandeered and their cargo seized by Soviet military; and that detained Chinese at Blagoveshchensk received two slices of black bread daily and some were impressed into the Soviet Army's labor corps.

Japanese correspondents reported a further engagement west of Manchuli. After an hour's fighting the 400 Soviet infantry retired, the Chinese losing thirty men killed and wounded but capturing some Soviet rifles and ammunition.

A report was received of another Chinese merchant vessel being fired upon and detained by Soviet soldiers near the northern border, and of penetration by Russian scouts (said to be aided by Koreans) in the east. A statement issued from official quarters at Nanking August 19, however, stated that though there had been hostile acts by Soviet troops, there was no actual warfare and no cause for anxiety, the most serious problem being subversive Communist activities and the menace of "White" Russian intrigues against the Soviet regime.

### Troops To Manchuria?

An emergency meeting is reported to have been held by Marshal Chang with high military and civil officials on August 18 in Shenyang to deal with the situation, and it was decided to make a change in the organization of the Manchurian forces, and ask the central authorities to dispatch troops to Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia.

Reports from Nanking dated August 19 stated that the leading commanders of the Kuominchun were urging the National Government to declare war, and offered to lead their units as the advance forces of the National Army to Manchuria. A *Reuter* report from Mukden the same date said that Government troops were being moved up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and were to be concentrated between Tientsin and Shanhaikwan, to be placed under Marshal Chang's orders and used in Manchuria if necessary. It also reported another Soviet raid across the Amur southeast of Taheiho, where 200 Russian soldiers were said to have looted and burned villages before retreating to Soviet territory, and violent fighting at Tungninghsien, on the Chinese side of the border northwest of Vladivostok, where the Chinese forces are said to have held the town against Russian cavalry. A *Reuter* report from Peiping said that this town had been taken by Soviet troops and irregulars August 19.

An official statement by the Soviet Government issued Auguinst 20 declared that any Soviet crossing of the border was "for the purpose of repelling attackers, and not as acts of aggression on the parts of Soviet troops."

### Harbin and the C. E. R.

Chinese reports from Harbin state that the police have frustrated a plot by "Red" Russians to blow up the Sungari iron bridge and burn the Kiangpeh shipyard on August 11, though the news was suppressed for some days.

The arrests of Russian citizens along the C. E. R. continues. A Harbin report dated August 15 said that two hundred were now quartered in Hailar and many others detained at various stations along the line, all being confined in railway cars.

Martial law was declared in Harbin effective August 17, in expectation of Soviet attacks on the border. Many Chinese, from Manchuli and other exposed border places, are reported to have come here to take refuge.

There is a report from Harbin that three Chinese engineers were killed by bombs thrown into their quarters by Soviet Russians on August 17, and another attempt on the railway bridge frustrated.

A report of sabotage stated that an engineer was seriously injured when the locomotive of a train from Harbin was blown up near Tapinlin August 19, supposedly by a bomb on the track.

Martial law is reported to have been declared along the whole C.E.R. line on August 19.

A report from Harbin stated that of some 13,000 Russian employees of the C. E. R., about 3,000 had resigned. About 1500 Russian citizens are said to be detained at present. Russian reports state however that more than two-thirds of

(*Continued on page 570*)

# Russian and Chinese Official Statements On the C.E.R. Dispute

The following official statements, issued by the Soviet and Nanking Governments, are printed as a matter of record:

Moscow, Aug. 2.

The Foreign Commissariat of the U.S.S.R. publishes the following statement—

An August 1st, M. Karakhan received from General Chang Hsueh-liang, the head of the Mukden Government, a letter stating that, after an exchange of views between Consul-General Melnikov and Mr. Tsai, the Chinese Foreign Commissioner, Mr. Tsai reported the conversations between them to Mukden. The latter declares that the C.E.R. is a joint commercial enterprise belonging to both China and Russia as regulated by the Peking and Mukden agreements. To settle misunderstandings, the latter advance the following proposals:—

1. The Chinese and Soviet Governments each to appoint a representative each for the purpose of convening a conference on the C.E.R. question.

2. The existing situation on the C.E.R to be considered temporary and subject to regulation, after the proposed conference has been held, on the basis of the Peking and Mukden agreements.

3. All arrested citizens of the U.S.S.R. to be released and deported to Soviet territory, similar treatment being resorted to in the case of Chinese arrested in the U.S.S.R.

On July 22nd, Mr. Tsai, at has own request, was received in Harbin by Consul-General Melnikov and, on behalf of the Mukden Government, he made the following proposals:—

1. All arrested Soviet employees of the C. E. R. to be released.

2. The Soviet Government to appoint the Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway and his assistant.

3. A conference of plenipotentiaries of the two Governments to be called as soon as possible to discuss the C. E. R. controversy.

4. The Soviet Government may declare that the regulations enforced on the C. E. R. by the Chinese, since the railway dispute, will not be recognised by it and does not obligate it in any future negotiations.

5. If the Soviet Government accepts these proposals, General Chang Hsueh-liang will request the Nanking Government to come to an agreement.

M. Melnikov refused to discuss these proposals, pointing out that he had no instructions to do so and declaring that the Soviet Government held to its view expressed in the Note of July 13th (The Soviet "Ultimatum—Editor".)

However, at Mr. Tsai's request, M. Melnikov conveyed these proposals to the Foreign Commissariat.

The Soviet Government, not wishing to leave unutilized even this opportunity of settling the dispute amicably, made a concession.

The reply conveyed to Mr. Tsai through Consul-General Melnikov says that, after the action of the Chinese authorities in seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Soviet Government could not take trustfully the proposals of the Mukden Government.

However, if the Nanking and Mukden Governments officially address to the Soviet Government proposals advanced on behalf of General Chang Hsueh-liang for the release of the arrested Soviet national, the appointment of a Soviet manager for the C.E.R. and his assistant, the convocation of a conference to discuss the C.E.R, question, and if, in addition, Point Four of the Mukden proposal is altered thus:

"Both parties recognise that the situation on the C.E.R. created after the dispute is subject to be changed in accordance with the Peking and Mukden agreements of 1924," then the Soviet Government will favourably view these proposals.

M. Karahan's reply to General Chang Hsueh-liang's letter notes that the proposals which formulated this letter essentially differed from those made by Mr. Tsai to M. Melnikov on July 22nd. Chang Hsueh-liang's letter completely omits Mr. Tsai's proposal for the appointment by the Soviet Government of the manager of the C.E.R. and his assistant, and instead of formulating Point Four as suggested by the Soviet Government, the letter contains a proposal for legalisation of the present C.E.R. situation created by the violent seizure of the line and constituting an obvious violation of the Peking and Mukden agreements.

The conclusion of the letter says:

"I must record that, contrary to its own proposal of July 25th, the Mukden Government, by its new proposal, disrupts settlement of the dispute which is possible only through acceptance of the Soviet Government's proposal of July 25th. This creates a situation highly fraught with consequences, the responsibility for which will rest upon the Mukden and Nanking Government alone."

### Minister Wu's Statement

Moscow, August 10.—The Tass News Agency, an official government organ, is authorized to deny emphatically the statement made by the Chinese Minister to the United States, Dr. C. C. Wu, who alleged that through the raid which the Chinese made on the Russian Consulate-General at Harbin documents were found which testified to the undermining work of the Consulate-General officials and to the fostering of organizations designed to overthrow the existing regime in China.

The government here also characterizes as equally absurd the statement circulated among the Powers by Nanking on July 19, alleging that the Soviet administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway had formed secret military detachments for the purpose of destroying the line. It is emphasized in authoritative quarters that the Russian administration brought the railway to a high state of efficiency despite the lawless violence of the Chinese authorities, this efficiency assuring for the railway unlimited credit and confidence of foreign banks and firms.

These circles continue to point out that during the past few months the Nanking government has repeatedly resorted to gross fabrications and that the statement of Dr. Wu is being used by the Nanking authorities as a basis for justification of their provocative actions regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway. Such statements are called false and regarded here as testifying to the hypocrisy of the pleas of the Nanking leaders when they say that they want to regulate the present conflict in a peaceful manner.

### C.E.R. Conditions

Moscow, Aug. 15—In connection with the reports of the complete disorganization of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the attempts of the Chinese authorities to enter into transactions with foreign banks at the expense of the railway, Mr. Karakhan has made the following statement to representatives of the Soviet press:

"As a result of the violent actions committed by the Chinese authorities with regard to the C.E. Railway and its Soviet personnel, the condition of the line has become so grave as to approach complete ruin. The wholesale dismissal of workers and employees, the filling of responsible offices by casual and incompetent persons and the domination of the railway by military authorities who actually control both the rolling stock property and the revenues of the railway have resulted in the complete disintegration of the entire C.E. Railway. We repeatedly warned the Chinese Government of the grave consequences of its unheard of violations of the agreements existing between the U.S.S.R. and China, concluded in 1924, which defined the status of the railway.

"Naturally, for the whole material injury resulting from seizure of the railway and the arbitrary mismanagement of the Chinese authorities and the Russian whiteguards we will place the entire responsibility with all the implications upon the Chinese Government. At the same time we must warn all the foreign Governments as well as all persons and institutions liable to have any business transactions with the Chinese Eastern Railway that the Government of the U.S.S.R., after the seizure of the C.E.R. by the Chinese authorities, will not recognize any single transation carried out in relation to the railway by the Chinese authoritios or the personnel appointed by them, nor any obligation undertaken by them on behalf of the C. E. R."

### Nanking's Position

Nanking, Aug. 17.

At an interview with press representatives yesterday, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, referred to the Sino-Russian controversy and other diplomatic matters in the following terms:

1.—After the disclosures following the raid on the Harbin Soviet Consulate, the National Government and the Provincial Governments of the Three Eastern Provinces determined to defend the safety of the State and act in unison to cope with the situation. According to latest reports, Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway have been committing systematic sabotoge, and some are conducting seditious activitive aiming at the destruction of the railway and interference with traffic. The Government's action in removing certain Soviet members of the Line was aimed at preserving the safety of the railway and the traffic. Traffic on the C. E. R. is running normally at present.

Soviet diplomacy has apparently been aiming to aliente the loyalty of the Three Eastern Provinces to the Central Government bp tricks and threats. The Soviets have tried to induce Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to agree to the suggestion of appointing a new railway manager and vice-managers by the Soviet Government while the preliminary negotiations were proceeding but Marshal Chang properly referred the question to the Central Government. The Soviet proposal has been unacceptable because it is the Government's decision to reject all proposals brought up by the Soviet before a formal parley is convened.

The National Government wants full guarantees as to future Soviet action before the Soviet Government brings up any demands. This policy the Government is determined to uphold irrespective of consequences. The Government is

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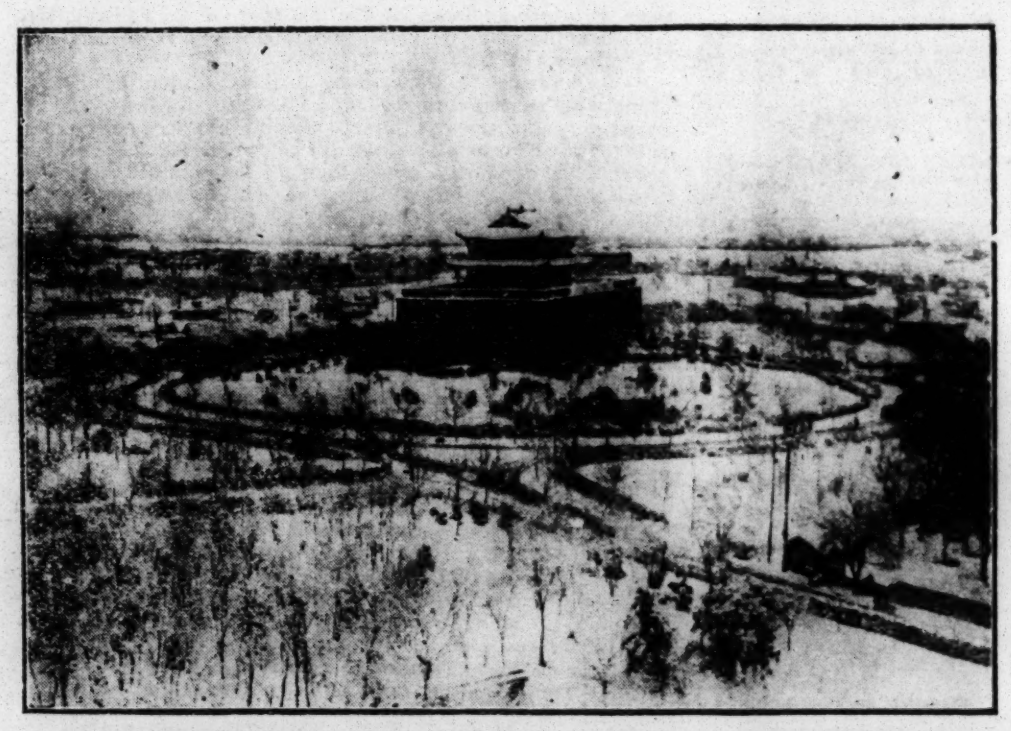
# Planning a New Nanking

BY EDWARD Y. K. KWONG (鄺耀坤)

WHEN the different groups of government buildings rear themselves in the shadow of Purple Mountain, when the details of the comprehensive schemes for the National Capital have been successfully carried out, in short, when Nanking emerges from its present obscurity to be ranked as a modern metropolis, people probably will begin to appreciate a far-sighted policy of the National Government.

It often occurs to the writer that patriots who like to see the Government accomplish more may do better to sing a timely praise than to engage in continuous fault finding. In touching upon the planning of Nanking, we have come to a cause of eulogy for the present authorities. It will be remembered that at the end of last year the National Government caused to be established in Nanking a City Planning Bureau for the purpose of devising schemes to build a new Capital City. The Bureau has been in operation for about eight months and—thanks to the skilful management of Director Y. M. Lin and the painstaking efforts of the staff members—a great part of the plans have now been completed and many of them have already been submitted to the Government for action.

In the course of planning a Capital City, many problems have to be seriously considered. Besides the ordinary attributes of good city planning, the planner is confronted with many problems which are not met with elsewhere. For instance. one of the first things which calls for the planner's attention is to have the government buildings scientifically constructed and carefully grouped and arranged in order to attain efficiency. Then, the planner has to remember also that a national capital, if rightly planned or constructed, can engender an unlimited amount of moral influence on the present and future generations. He, therefore, must apply both his art and skill to bring this about. He should plan the capital in such a way as to make it the pride of the nation and the symbol of trust and respect for the government. It is with such a sense of serious responsibility that the Nanking City Planners have gone about their work. Readers will probably agree that they have been successful in their endeavors when they become acquainted with some of the comprehensive schemes formulated by the Nanking City Planning Bureau in the last eight months.



**The celebrated Drum Tower at Nanking, which will from an important motif in the planning of the new and greater national city**

The Nanking plan, as now contemplated, is divided into twenty-eight different topics, each forming the subject for a special report. These reports will be published later. As it is not possible, owing to the lack of space, to go into a detailed discussion of all the different topics, the salient features of the reports as far as they are known at the present time will be condensed and treated under several rather comprehensive headings.

It is well here to touch briefly upon the virtues of Nanking from the point of view of a city planner. Nanking was formerly one of the two largest cities in the country in point of area. To meet the needs of future expansion, it will however be imperative to extend its boundaries on all sides to include the important mountains in the neighborhood, as well as the Pukow side which takes in a large strip of land along the water front. The purpose for including the latter is to place both shores of the River under one single jurisdiction so that after business has developed on both sides of the River, the Port Authorities will not be handicapped in administration and in their plans for improvement because of divided jurisdiction, as is true in the case of New York and the cities on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. By such an extension, Greater Nanking will have within its boundaries a large variety of grounds suitable for all kinds of activities.

Another advantage of Nanking from the point of view of a city planner is the spaciousness of the city. Nanking, though formerly the capital of several dynasties, has suffered greatly at different times through depredation and wars—especially during the Taiping Rebellion when the choicest of its buildings were destroyed. As it stands to-day, a great part of the city consists of nothing more than ruins, vacant lots, and vegetable gardens. It is with this ground that the city planners have to work. They have almost a perfect freedom in their choice of locations for the various activities of the city population. By exercising reasonable care, they may suit their purposes without causing serious damage to property and consequent losses to the property owners.

**National Government Center**

For the sake of promoting administrative efficiency, it was found highly desirable to group the government buildings together instead of letting them be scattered throughout the city. There are several places in Nanking with areas big enough to house the National Government Center. The site now chosen is located outside of the East Walls, in a valley south of the Purple Mountain the axis of which runs practically north and south about midway between the Ming Tombs and the Sun Yat Sen Memorial. Space does not permit full discussion of the desirablility of this site over the other locations but the following are the main reasons for its being chosen. No other location within the metropolitan district has such a combination of advantages.

1. The topography of the location is slightly sloping towards the south with a small hill at the north end. It is suggested to build an important building on the hill top while other government building will be constructed lower down in the valley. Thus, on the hill top and at other points of prominence in the valley one will get a panoramic view. Such a view would not be obtainable on a flat or hilly site. The valley being open at the south end, buildings can be constructed to face south and take advantage of the cool monsoons in summer. The proposed Government Center Reservation will cover an area of three square miles, or 7.75 square kilometers, which is considered ample, and will permit part of the land being used for residences built by the Government for its employees.

2. From the military point of view, this location is easily defensible. Batteries can be built on the Purple Mountain and the proposed aeroplane field in the immediate south of the Government Center will afford ample air protection.

3. Hemmed in on all sides by natural barriers, the most logical direction for Nanking's growth is toward the

east. In the course of its development, such places as the Ming Ku Kung area which is now rather out of place will be the converging point of vehicle and railroad traffic. In the case of Ming Ku Kung, this will be true as soon as the highway between Nanking and the provincial capitals of Kiangsu and Chekiang is completed, and the proposed Central Railway Passenger Station is built. If the Government Center were placed in the Ming-Ku-Kung, it would suffer unnecessarily from the noise and congestion of through traffic. The chosen location, while it is centrally located with respect to the Greater Nanking area, and easily accessible by the existing and proposed thoroughfares, is nevertheless outside the main traffic streams. Both the Ming Ku Kung and the site on the slope of Purple Mountain are government owned land. The latter is only suitable for residence use or for government buildings. Ming Ku Kung is ideal as the future main business center. It is anticipated that by locating the Government Center outside the wall, the Government will realize very large increases in the value of the Ming Ku Kung land. If, on the contrary, the Government Center were placed in the Ming-pu-Kung, no commensurate increases in land value outside the walls could be expected to take place.

With respect to future buildings of the Government Center, it is considered highly unbecoming to forsake the precious heritage of the past and adopt building styles of other lands. Those who have been in Peiping and who have witnessed the Chinese architectural achievements of the past in the forms of the Temple of Heaven, Tai Ho Dien, and numerous other palaces and temples will admit that there is a certain degree of stateliness which commands a respect unsurpassed by any other form of architecture. Why then should we copy building styles of other lands which at best would be more or less out of their element when transplanted here? Besides, modern building methods can make is possible to instal all the latest building and office requirements without endangering the outlook. Therefore the future government buildings will be constructed in old Chinese architectural style with the assistance of whatever is latest in buildings methods and science. The result would be the combination of ancient art and modern utility. Using Chinese architecture in so important a group of buildings will do much to revive interest in old Chinese arts and architecture and will undoubtedly have a very wholesome influence in promoting love and respect for the country.

### Municipal Government Reservations

Instead of putting all the municipal departments and buildings in one location, it is found desirable for a large city such as Nanking to group the municipal offices in one center and to place such buildings as the stadium, auditorium and library at some other location. Many citizens have to deal with the different departments of the Municipality in one way or another and it is for their convenience as well as to promote administrative efficiency that the office buildings should be grouped together at a central and easily accessible point. The above requirement may be met by placing the office buildings of the municipality near the Bell Tower, while the stadium and other less active municipal interests can be plased in the Wu Tai Shan district.

### Communication

Out of the maze of disorderely and narrow streets that exist in Nanking to-day, the city planners have evolved a complete system of well co-ordinated streets with arteries and parkways connecting important parts of the city and with a system of secondary arteries to serve both as feeders and as a sort of "shock absorber" to the main arteries. These are supplemented by systems of minor business and residence streets and alleys. The width of each type of street will be more or less standardized. The streets are laid out with an eye to traffic control so as to make it possible to have continuous movement of motor vehicles within the maximum safe speed, without stops for changes in signal lights. Multiple intersections of streets are cut down to a minimum so as to facilitate traffic movement and decreased accidents. In this way Nanking is unusual as few other important cities in the world have been laid out with a street system designed in accordance with the requirements of traffic control. Besides the system of streets inside the metropolitan area, a system of highways connecting nearby towns and villages has been planned to insure easy communication and an accessible supply of garden and market produce from these places. In connection with the street systems, it is also intended to work out a complete and modern system of sewerage and drainage, the details of which are now being studied.

The canal system inside the walls will be discarded as a means of transportation, but will be improved upon for pleasure boating. Foresighted American cities are steadily replacing their street car lines by the more flexible motor-busses which can be adopted to changing needs and are lesser obstructions to traffic. In step with this modern development a system of bus routes will be developed for Nanking. A Belt-Line Railway will be built for the benefit of the commercial and industrial districts of the metropolis.

With an eye to serve the New Government Center and to anticipate the future growth of the city, the Central Passenger Railway Station is planned to be located just north of the Ming Ku Kung area. This location will be the future business district. It is on the line of the proposed Nanking-Canton line, and also on the Belt Line. A large freight yard is planned to be located at Hsia Kwan near the River, and a number of switching and railroad yards are planned along the Belt Line. In this way, Nanking is assured of sufficient railway facilities and terminal accomodations for both her present and future needs.

To avoid the costly handicap of other cities which did not have land enough near their centers to provide for ample airport facilities, Nanking is planning to have a number of aviation fields from the start. The main airport is to be located at a short distance due west of the extreme south-west corner of the walled city. The field is circular in shape, having a radius of 1250 meters. As the whole field will not be needed at once, it is proposed to develop it by sectors of forty-five degrees each. When the whole field is developed, half of it will be used for incoming planes and the other half, for outgoing planes. The main runways will be constructed in the direction of the prevailing winds i.e. from north-east to south-west. Besides the main airport, a number of landing fields are planned in other parts of the city. One of these fields will be specially devoted to amphibian planes.

### Industrial and Commercial Potentialities

That Nanking has great industrial and commercial possibilities is indicated by the fact that it is on the line of a number proposed and completed railways and on the shores of a great navigable river. According to hydrographic charts of the Navy Department, only a short stretch of the River, the Long-Shan Flats, needs to be dredged to enable ocean-going steamers to come directly to Nanking even in the low water season. The shore on both sides of the river is deep enough for any deep draft sea-going vessels. This latter fact with the important railroad connections will do much to make Nanking a great transshipping and industrial port.

The present scheme is to develop the Ming Ku Kung area into a high class business district with the old business districts being mostly retained. When business is needed along the new streets, these streets will be zoned as business districts too. Two industrial districts are laid out—one is in the south of Hsia Kwan and the other for heavy industries is placed on the opposite shore in Pukow. The guiding factor in determining the location of these industrial sites is to locate them at places where rail and water facilities can be made readily available, and where the prevailing winds will blow the smoke, soot, and gas away from the city—not towards it.

### Waterworks and Electric Plant Sites

To meet the great need for clean water, plans have been made to draw water from the Yangtse River—a short distance upstream from the northern end of the Kiang Shin Island. Tests of the river water show that it is remarkably pure. The settlement, filtration, and treatment plants will be located close to the intake. At the time of writing, it has not been decided as to whether a reservoir on the north side of the Purple Mountain or a storage tank on Ching Liang Shan is to be built. The revervoir is much to be preferred because a storage tank would not hold enough water to supply the city for more than a few hours—not nearly long enough to tide over a break down in the pumping plant. It is not practicable to build a tank larger than 1,000,000 gallons capacity.

The electric power plant site is recommended to be on the east side of Kiang Shin Channel, south of the San Cha Ho and the Dai Toong Flour Mill. The advantage of this site is that it will be near to the future heavy consumption center (the industrial district) and to the population center. Consequently, a great economy both with respect to wiring and losses in current will be achieved. Technically, this site has the advantage of having the intake and the discharge pipes on separate waterways so that water used for cooling purposes will not be unnecessarily heated by the discharge.

(*Continued on page 569*)

# Matrimony in China and Russia Contrasted

## A Plea for a New Chinese Marriage System

In this day when apostles of various social system are so active, it is surprising to find that the Old Chinese Matrimonial System, harmful as it is, has almost remained intact. Its reformation, though already started, is still far from being a general one. In my opinion a quick and universal change of the system is, of all the social reforms now lying before us, the most urgent.

It seems necessary at the start to give a brief description of the system, so that we may have a clear idea of what it really is. Under this system, a boy and a girl are betrothed by a professional match-maker with the consent of their parents. The boy and the girl often know nothing of each others outward appearance not to say taste, character, or other qualities. It is the artful professional match-maker and the order of their parents that bring about the marriage contract. The fiance and fiancee see nothing of each other during the pre-marriage period. And on the wedding day, the two total strangers are united in matrimony.

This is the system that has existed in China for thousands of years. Let us see why its reformation is so urgent. In some cases, the husband and wife may happen to agree with each other in taste, character, etc., and therefore live a happy married life. In some instances, they may adapt themselves to each other's disposition, and together live peacefully although not quite happily. But in others, misery, instead of happiness, is ushered in by marriage. Quarrels are the chief features of their married life. Then come other domestic troubles of various sorts. The husband after working hard abroad, instead of being relieved by a pleasant home atmosphere, is burdened with almost heart-breaking domestic troubles.

The couple is quite willing to separate, but fettered by conventional chains, cannot carry out its wishes. Indeed, had it not been for the fact divorce is considered extremely indecent—nearly immoral—in China, there would have been more divorce cases here then anywhere else in the world. So the unhappily wedded are forced to an odious toleration. But under this rigid tolerance things almost always go from bad to worse. Mental stagnancy is the common result of this forced tolerance. What is more pitiable, the husband often would rather live apart as a bachelor than stay at home with his disagreeable wife. Thus he exiles himself from his home, which he has a right to expect to be the dearest spot on earth. The wife, bound by traditional moral principles, may even resort to suicide. How deplorable are these realities from the humanitarian point of view!

### Evils which Attract the Unhappily Married

Men who find so unpleasant an atmosphere at home are obliged to find pleasure abroad. Gambling houses and other infamous places where manhood is ruined and money wasted, become their favorite resorts. Thus many of the diseases which have so long afflicted our society, and which we are daily endeavoring to cure, are increased. Futhermore, once a man has contracted these diseases, he finds it extremely difficult to cure them. Many neglect everthing else for the sake of further promiscuity which now becomes more and more tempting to them. When their own money has been exhausted they try to get more from others so as to gratify their desires. To these men now money looms as all-important and they will try to acquire it by every means. Felony they will not hesitate to commit, not to say the minor sins of deception and theft, provided that by so doing they may get money. Thus many a community is constantly menaced by this kind of parasite. What is to blame? The old matrimonial system for the most part.

Now we see many of our families distressed, and some of our communities disturbed because of this matrimonial system. On this unstable foundation it is evidently quite difficult for us to build a magnificent edifice for our nation. But the hateful matrimonial system has done more than that. It has tended to destroy the very material of the foundation so to render impossible the improvement of our race. Children born of unhappy parents are weak physically and mentally. Each generation, therefore, adds some weak elements to our people. And as time goes on they constitute quite an accountable part. They but add to the burden of their stronger brothers. It is probably no exaggeration to say that railways would have been constructed through out our country, our mineral wealth would have been dug out, there would have been Chinese Washingtons, Chinese Napoleons—in a word, China would have been a strong, if not the strongest, power in the world—had the matrimonial system itself been reformed.

(*Continued on page 547*)

## Marriage in Russia

CONDENSED FROM ASIA (JULY, '29)

*Maurice Hindus*

NEVER before has the institution of the family been put to tests so severe as in Soviet Russia. I do not mean that a conscious effort is being made by the body in power to annihilate it, as in the case of religion and private property. But certainly no measures are being taken to compel its survival. "If, like a man of infirm body," explained a revolutionary to me, "the family must always lean on an outward crutch for support, then it had better go down in dust."

Private property has always served as one of the most binding family ties. Marxian Socialists believe that the family arose "from the endeavor of a man to bequeath his wealth to his own children to the exclusion of all others." At any rate the family emphatically is the unit of economic accumulation. Consider the rush of the average American father to provide comfort, luxury, and even showiness for wife and children. On the rock of private property the family has been resting for centuries. But in Russia the most feverish efforts of the new society are directed toward the elimination of private property.

The decay of religion has perhaps no less bearing on the problem. Christianity has pronounced marriage the expression not only of the will of God but the florescence of man's spirit. Not even the state has been so jealous a guardian of the family as the church.

But in Russia today religion and church have ceased to hold sway over a vast proportion of the populace—notably the youth. "What therefore God hath joined together. . ."? Ridiculous, flames the revolutionary; no God has or can have anything to do with the joining of men and women. "Until death us do part"? Impossible! thunders the revolutionary. Life is too precious to be spent in waiting for death to redeem you from a union that may be blighting your every hour of existence.

Consider further the new attitude toward the family that youth is acquiring. How far out of tune it is with what we have in America, where young people plan, sacrifice, and achieve that they may eventually have a family of their own.

### Supreme Aims of Life Not Personal

It is not so in Russia—not any longer. In kindergartens and schools, in all the Young Communist organizations, Russian youths are made to feel that the supreme aim in life is not personal advancement, but the promotion of the purposes of the new society. They are habituated to the belief that the big tasks, the big adventures, the big glories, lie outside the portals of marriage. They are brought up, in fact, to depend on the club, the factory circle, the sporting organizations, the trade-unions and the other groups outside the home which are the carriers and the builders of the ideals of the new society.

Moreover, to the revolutionaries, the home is an economic monstrosity. Would it not be cheaper and socially better to have community kitchens, and community laundries, where experts with modern machinery do the work? Would it not be more politic to have community nurseries, where children would be tended by expert nurses? (In this latter plan, of course, mothers would be encouraged to see much of their children, and take them home at frequent intervals or every night.) The only real grievance I have often heard in Russia against state nurseries is, strangely enough, that the Communists are tardy in establishing them.

The new sex morality of the Russians constitutes still another threat to the stability of the family. Law has nothing to do with sex behavior there, unless the element of prostitution is involved. Chastity is no longer a glory. There is no adultery in the Russian legal code, and contraception and abortions are legal, though both are frowned upon.

But though advocating complete freedom of action in matters of sex, the Communists make it clear to the individual that his own welfare and that of society demand that he refrain from yielding to flitting impulses. There is the question of personal health, which always must suffer through undisciplined indulgence. Besides, excess might lead to over-absorption in self and a waning interest in the social group and thus degrade one's social consciousness. "The proletarian," says Lenin, "is not in need of the intoxication of sex nor of alcohol." Nor must the individual ignore the esthetic aspect of sex. "Does a normal man," queries Lenin, "under normal conditions drink from a glass from which dozens have drunk?" The implication is quite clear.

The new marriage laws likewise hardly have an element of external compulsion. Couples may live together without even "inscribing themselves" in the registration office. The

government does not bother them, and friends do not ostracize them. Divorce is as easy as marriage. If they have "inscribed themselves" all they have to do is "write themselves out." Either husband or wife can obtain a divorce with or without the consent of the other. It is all informal and matter-of-fact. People stand in line for their divorce with the same display of patience and good nature that they show when they wait their turn to buy a loaf of bread.

### All Children Legitimate

The law of course steps in when there are children, not to hold the family together, but to make provision for the children, all of whom are legitimate, whether born in or out of wedlock. The parents must care for them. As a rule the mother receives the custody of the child and the father pays one-third of his salary till the child's 18th birthday; he pays more—but never more than half his earnings—if there is more than one child.

With the cards so stacked against it, is the family in Russia doomed to collapse? It has not yet fallen into ruins. Not at all. Divorce has not reached alarming proportions save in Moscow, where political tension, high prices, and above all an acute shortage in houses, with most families living in one room and sharing a kitchen with about half-a-dozen other families, have unnerved men and women and made them very irritable. In Moscow divorces, in the month of March, 1928, actually exceeded marriages. But according to the data I have obtained for 1926 from the Central Statistical Bureau for European Russia, where live nearly 150,000,000 people and where divorce is most marked, there is only one divorce to every ten marriages. In Moscow, incidentally, we witness an amusing phenomenon. Couples that separate usually remain friends. They often visit each other, lend each other money—and very often they remarry. The remarriage of divorced persons in Moscow has become almost a vogue.

When one takes stock of the whole situation, the Russian family seems still to be holding together. It may not have its old economic or social significance. But there is still the mighty bond—love—which Russians accept as the only bond which ought to count in the union of men and women. As long as men and women reach out for each other's affection and for the affection of children, they will have some kind of family life, though in Russia it may be unlike anything found under a system of private property. It will be a union of lovers, with a place for them to live, in which they can give each other the joys that love affords. This new place will be a home.—*The Readers Digest for August, 1929.*

## A PLEA FOR A NEW CHINESE MARRIAGE SYSTEM

(*Continued from page 546*)

### Methods of Reformation

So much harm has this matrimonial system done to us. How then shall we effect its universal reformation? Along this line opinions have widely differed. Some radicals have gone to an extreme. In their opinion young men and young women should be given an opportunity to fall in love and should get married at once. When love ceases, divorce immediately should follow. Parents consent may be wholy ignored. Nothing counts but love they say. But these beliefs, inviting attacks from the conservatives, have made the latter oppose every other social reformation. Indeed it is these radicals that have, contrary to their well meant intentions retarded our social progress. We have recognized that we have imperfections and we want to make improvement. But we must also realize that we do have some virtues, however few, upon which we need not improve. Moreover, our Chinese life has been shaped for thousands of years by highly moral principles. The result might be disastrous if we were to adopt too quickly the various modernizations urged.

So in this reformation as in every other, we should proceed moderately. Under this political system, of course, no law can be enacted for this purpose. And in fact it is not so much through the compulsion of responsible few as through the self-consciouseness of the individual that the universal reformation can be effected. Individual happiness is directly concerned. Why not strive for it? I would suggest that in making a marriage contract, as in making every other contract, parties concerned should play the imporant roles and the less concerned play minor ones. The two parties should know clearly each other's age, social standing, taste, character, etc., before they seek the consent of their parents. Their chances of living happily are greatly increased, and if love is the guiding principle of their relationship all things difficult can be more easily approached, discussed and a satisfactory solution evolved. Upon families created in agreement with this ideal, China can realize an effective reformation and lay the basis for sounder, more tranquil, more natural connubial companionships.

Peking "Serene" Y. Y. Su

## What is Going on in China?

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長詠

RECENTLY, a party of American journalists visited China, and travelled to many parts of the country. In all places, they were given a warm welcome and were entertained by many officials of both the central and local governments. Certainly, they had the best hhanhe that has ever been given to others, to study the present Chinese situation. Being journalists, they ought to be able to grasp the situation in its true perspective, and put it clearly and plainly before the whole world. Just in the time when many people have been wondering what impression they got, there came Mr. Gideon A. Lyon's startling remarks on the Chinese situation. It is the opinion of this editor that the Chinese anti-Japanese propaganda would only react against China herself rather than against Japan. It is the opinion of this editor that the abolition of extrality is "nonsense". It is the opinion of this editor that the closing up of the Soviet consulate-general in Harbin and the suppressing of the Soviet newspaper plants and the *North China Daily News* in Shanghai are outrageous.

### A Comment On His Comment

The Chinese, being the peace-loving people, have not the slightest intention of making an enemy of any power in the world, not to speak of their nearest neighbour. But what caused China to start the vigorious anti-Japanese propaganda is the outrageous and inhumane action of the Japanese, who blocked the advance of our revolutionary armies in the Northern Expedition, who murdered our official, who insulted our commander-in-chief in Tsinan, who killed thousands of our national soldiers and people, who bombarded the unguarded city with machine guns, and who occupied our city for more than one year. Under such conditions, why are the Chinese not justified in startling anti-Japanese propaganda. What nation, under the similar circumstances, would fail to take some retaliatory action? The fault is that Japanese never change their minds. They only cease to be aggressive when the Chinese anti-Japanese propaganda movement causes them to suffer too much economically and commercially. But as soon as the Chinese anti-Japanese movement cools down, the Japanese become aggressive again. So, the only way to remedy the situation lies in the total and fundamental change of the Japanese China policy from aggression to friendship. Mr. Lyon has probably failed to realize this point.

We are of Mr. Lyon's opinion that "China of late is going altogether too fast in improving her status in relation to foreign powers". But our explanation is that circumstances of the present day have forced China to go faster. China, being left behind two hundreds years by other powers from the standpoint of progress, has to run faster, otherwise she would never have any hope to catch up with any one of them. Even the smallest country lige Siam, and the weakest nation like Turkey, have not now the extraterritorial system. Why is the Chinese vigorous attempt to abolish extrality characterized as "nonsense"? As to the modern judicial reform which admittedly is the precedent for the abolition of extrality we will discuss it in a later issue of the *Review*. It is our opinion that Mr. Lyon would do better to make a study of the Chinese judicial administration and reforms before making such a remark as "nonsense" with no other ground except quoting one or two words from one or two people.

Should the Chinese closing up of the Soviet Consulate-General in Harbin be considered as outrageous, let us ask would the closing up of the Soviet Legation in London, and the forcible deportation of the Soviet diplomatic representative from Paris also be considered as "outrageous"? That China finally resorted to this action was because the Soviets were said to be secretly conducting communist propaganda aiming at the creation of a state of dissension and downfall of the present government in China. Why is the Chinese Government in exercing her sovereign rights not justified to close up the Soviet consulate and make some arrests?

The suppression of Russian newspaper plants was because the Soviets were using the papers for communist propoganda. The suppression of the *North China Daily News* was because this paper was considered a seditious paper. It has absolutely nothing to do with the freedom of press.

It is my opinion that these journalists having spent only a short time in China, did not grasp the situation in its true perspective. The present situation in China is very complicated and is changing very tremendously from time to time. That is to say it is very difficult for foreign journalists to grasp the situation.

# Wanted--High Wages For Workers

BY FANG FU-AN (房福安)

In Monroe's Book, China: A Nation of Evolution, I saw a picture of student posters. They read as follows:

The Student Movement
Is
NOT Bolshevik
NOT Anti-Christian
NOT Anti-Foreign
BUT A CRY FOR HUMANITY

This can be well used as a slogan for the labor movement. Let us put it in the following way:

The LABOUR Movement
Is
NOT BOLSHEVIK
NOT ANTI—FOREIGN
NOT ANTI-CAPITALIST
BUT A CRY FOR HUMANITY

It is certainly unfortunate to have what is connected with labour welfare lead to misunderstanding by the public, especially to the idea that the Government is COMMUNIST. The word, "communism" is associated in the minds of many with murder, brutality and all kinds of savage actions. We are not concerned with communism in this article, but a general study of labour livelihood will tell you that the workers lead a very miserable life. They have to better their living condition some how, if the public is indifferent about it. Because of the usual misunderstanding, it is very difficult for social workers to do anything for the bettering of working conditions in factories. It is because of this, in the very beginning, I want to point out that the labour movement is something quite different from communism and that it is inevitable. Moreover, we know in England, the United States and other countries, where there is no communistic government, there are labour movements. In fact, it is in England that the labour movement had its origin.

Generally, what we know about the labour movement is labour unrest. We associate it with strikes and proletarian control of the government. Certainly, it is not good for the employers or the public to have strikes. No one likes to see strikes going on in his district. It means inconvenience and discomfort. At the same time, we must understand that labourers, themselves, do not want strikes. They suffer the most in any strike because they have the immediate problem of starvation. However, the strike is their only economic weapon.

As to political control of the government by the workers, it is an economic weapon. When they have political control of the government they may pass laws to protect their livelihood as the merchants now control the government and pass laws to protect their interests. It is important to see that neither strikes nor political control are desirable. These are not the real meaning of labour movement. They are only the two methods which the workers have used as their fighting weapons. The Labour movement in its real sense means four distinct things:

### Meaning of the Labour Movement

(1) It means that work, manual work as a profession, is neither inferior nor disrespectable. Traditionally, we want our people to be students and become scholars and officials. We look down on hard work. It is said in a Chinese proverb, that the brain worker controls people, while manual workers are controlled by people. The Labour movement wants to do away with this wrong conception. We all know the importance of factory workers and manual workers. We want to point out that they are engaged in an undertaking as worthy as the profession of the President of China. Moreover, we want to point out that they have to respect their work and work hard. Furthermore, they can have self-control and self-government—they need not be controlled by people.

(2) The labour movement is a protest to the employers saying that workers are not horses, they are men. They cry for humanity. It is absolutely necessary to have a man's treatment. After all, money, wealth, is a very minor thing. I remember always a passage of Elimy Dickenson:

"If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain.
If I can ease one life the aching;
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Into his nest again;
I shall not live in vain."

What the labour movement wants here is only humane treatment of men.

(3) Workers are doing part of the work the same as officials, students, medical doctors, merchants, etc, for the promotion of our civilization. As different races in the world, there are differences in their contribution, but it can not be denied that each one has his position in the great process of world civilization. Because of this, all people in world must treat each other as brothers and cooperate in the the worthy undertaking that all of us are engaged in.

(4) Workers must, as professional men, have opportunity for self development. In order to achieve this aim, the workers' living condition must be improved. Education must be provided, high wages as well as other necessary provisions, must be allowed.

By understanding the real meaning of the labour movement we can see that it is not a dangerous thing. It is a thing that every one ought to help because it is a noble work aiming at the equality of men and welfare of the labour class. Tracing history of the last few centuries, we know how Robert Owen started in his own factory welfare work for his employees and had great success as a business man and humanitarian.

### Need for Higher Wages Concrete

We know how the Christian Socialists advocate a socialistic christianity for the welfare of the poor. There are utopians, socialists, and communists. In this article, it is not my intention to advocate another kind of 'ism'. It is not a easy and usually one commits himself as an idealist full of illusion. What I want to point out in this article is the need of higher wages for our labourers in China. It is something concret and demands immediate action.

When one adovates high wages for labourers, immediately he is met with the following protests (1) no substantial benefit can be gained by raising wages because increased prices will at once result. (2) The raise of wages means the reduction of profit and ultimately elimination of profit altogether. We know these are all unsound. Prices are controlled by several things, and as things are in China competition is ordinarily sufficient to prevent any arbitrary price-raising. It is obvious that the general market must be sold at a price which the market is in a condition to pay. As to the increase of wage meaning reduction of profit, we can see the same fallacy. Increase of wages, as a matter of fact, will be made up for by the increase of efficiency. At the same time it forces the employers to devise ways and means of offsetting the rising wage bills by economics in administration and marketing. We know the majority of Chinese employers are extremely backward in their methods and this will certainly help them to change their old inefficient ways of doing things and consequently make more money. If a government helps the employers to keep down wages it is simply setting back industrial development of this country. When labour costs are raised, obviously many mismanaged enterprises and the least efficient ones will go to pieces. For this I should say that a close-up is inevitable and absolutely necessary. However, the better managed will survive. It is only the well-managed that we should encourage and help to exist for the well-being of all.

### Prevailing Wages

Before we go any further in the arguments of high wages, let us have a general survey of the present rate of wages in different parts of China. We known in China at present the excess in offer of labor compared with demand forces countless millions of unskilled common coolies to live on the edge of starvation; on an average annual income of about Mex. $100, that is about Mex. $8.33 a month, if we exclude Shanghai and two or three other especially advanced industrial towns of China. Comparing with wages of other countries, Mr. Boris P. Torgasheff said, "When in America the labor wages range from $100 gold for unskilled labor to $300-400 gold a month, the not uncommon earning of skilled labor, we find that even in Shanghai the exceptional center in China for high wages—the skilled factory adult male workers are paid an average of Mex. $20, that is only $10 gold a month, and in rare cases double." From the Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai, in its Monthly Journal (January, 1929) we find the following figures for December, 1928:

| | Adult male labour |
|---|---|
| I Spinning and weaving: | |
| a Lowest wages are paid in cotton spinning, where they average | Mex. $15.57 |
| b Highest wages are paid in silk weaving, averaging | 27.76 |
| c Average for the whole spinning and weaving industry | 20.66 |
| II Chemical Products: | |
| a Lowest wages are paid in Paint and Varnish, averaging | 16.55 |
| b Highest wages are paid in Match making, averaging | 21.83 |
| c Average for the whole Chemical industry | 19.19 |

# NOTICE!

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF

# The Chinese Eastern Railway

The Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway hereby notifies, that regular passenger service is effected according to the time table in force on the railway, with the following passenger trains, operated daily:

**I. On the line between Manchouli and Suifenho (Pogranichnaia).**

*A.* Between Manchouli and Suifenho (Pogranichnaia) with trains Nos. 3 and 4 according to the following schedule:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tr. No. 3: | departure from Suifenho (Pogranichnaia) | at 20.30 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Harbin | at 17.40 |
| „ „ „ : | departure from Harbin | at 18.35 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Manchouli | at 19.25 |
| Tr. No. 4: | departure from Manchouli | at 17.35 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Harbin | at 18.15 |
| „ „ „ : | departure from Harbin | at 19.15 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Suifenho (Pogranichnaia) | at 17.30 |

The trains have dining cars, sleeping cars and ordinary passenger cars of Ist, 2nd and 3rd class.

*B.* Between Tsitsihar and Harbin-with trains Nos. 23 and 24, which have ordinary passenger cars of of 2nd and 3rd class and besides one 3rd class sleeping car.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tr. No. 23: | departure from Harbin | at 23.55 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Tsitsihar | at 7.01 |
| Tr. No. 24: | departure from Tsitsihar | at 0.06 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Harbin | at 7.25 |

*C.* Between Harbin and Shihtowhotze-with trains Nos. 25 and 26, consisting of ordinary passenger cars of 2nd and 3rd class.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tr. No. 25: | departure from Shihtowhotze | at 23.10 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Harbin | at 7.35 |
| „ „ „ : | departure from Harbin | at 14.25 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Shihtowhotze | at 22.14 |

**II. On the Line between Harbin and Changchun**

On this section four pairs of passenger trains are operated:—

*A.* Trains Nos. 5 *ch* 6 *ch*, connected in Changchun with trains of the South Manchuria Railway, which in their turn have a connection in Dairen with the sailings of steamships and in Mukden with trains to Korea and Japan, are run with dining cars and sleeping cars of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tr. No 5 *ch*: | departure from Harbin | at 9.15 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Changchun | at 15.43 |
| Tr. No. 6 *ch*: | departure from Changchun | at 14.46 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Harbin | at 23.15 |

*B.* Trains Nos. 3 *ch* and 4 *ch*, having sleeping and ordinary passenger cars of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, are connected in Changchun with express trains of the South Manchuria Railway, which in their turn are connected in Mukden with trains to Korea and further to Japan and Peiping.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tr. No. 3 *ch*: | departure from Harbin | at 21.10 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Changchun | at 7.10 |
| Tr. No. 4 *ch*: | departure from Changchun | at 23.00 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Harbin | at 8.00 |

*C.* Trains No. 9 *ch* and 10 *ch* have ordinary passenger cars of 2nd and 3rd class and one mixed sleeping car of 1/2 class.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tr. No. 9 *ch*: | departure from Harbin | at 13.10 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Changchun | at 21.50 |
| Tr. No. 10 *ch*: | departure from Changchun | at 8.20 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Harbin | at 16.20 |

*D.* Trains Nos 11 *ch* and 12 *ch* have cars of 3rd and 4th class.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tr. No. 11 *ch*: | departure from Harbin | at 18.40 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Changchun | at 6.00 |
| Tr. No. 12 *ch*: | departure from Changchun | at 19.55 |
| „ „ „ : | arrival in Harbin | at 6.55 |

**ALL SLEEPING CARS ARE ATTENDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR COMPANY**

**II Cars for Private Use**

For the purpose of meeting the demands of passengers, wishing to travel with special comfort, there are available two-axle cars with six berths, which are named "Private cars".

The "Private cars" are equipped and attended by the International Sleeping Car Company, to which it is necessary to apply for the reservation of such cars.

NOTE: Changes in time-tables of passenger trains are published in all the newspapers of Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin and Harbin

## An Advertisement Inserted By The Chinese Eastern Railway

| | |
|---|---|
| III Machinery and Building Materials: | |
| a Highest wages are paid in shipbuilding averaging | 37.77 |
| b Lowest wages are paid in Cement & Tiles industry, averaging | 17.54 |
| c Average for the whole machinery and building industry | 26.40 |
| IV Food Products: | |
| a Lowest wages are paid at flour mills averaging | 18.33 |
| b Highest wages are paid in canned food industry, averaging | 24.30 |
| c Average for the whole food product industry | 20.14 |

"Common unskilled labor, which seldom is obtainable in America at less than $3 gold a day, that is about Mex. $200 a month, is practically unlimited in offer at a monthly wage of anything up to Mex. $10 a month but usually rural laborers are hired by the year on an average wage of Mex. $25 a year, that is, but little more than one dollar gold per month." Last year, the writer made a study of the minimum subsistence level in North China, from which we have the following conclusion: "We may conclude, therefor, that the minimum subsistence level in North China now varies from $175 to $225 for a family of five in one year." In the above report of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the highest wage is $26 or $312 a year and the lowest is $186.84. The Peiping working man's budget has been worked out as follows: (1)

| | |
|---|---|
| Food | 70 per cent. |
| Clothing | 12 " " |
| Fuel | 5 " " |
| Rent | 8 " " |
| Miscellaneous | 5 " " |

The 70 per cent food is comprised as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bean and millet flour | 29 per cent. |
| Wheat flour | 19 " " |
| Corn flour | 11 " " |
| Millet | 6 " " |
| Rice | 5 " " |

This is in the North. In the Center, East and South the condition is different. In Shanghai, Hankow and Canton the cost of living is much higher than in Peiping.

### Living Conditions

Now, let us have a general idea about the living condition of the workers. The writer visited a workman's living quarter very recently in Yangtzepoo. A room about ten square feet in size was occupied by a family of five. This is the sitting room, the bed room, the toilet, the kitchen and everything. During my visit, the man was working in a factory. The wife was preparing food for the children, two boys and a girl. In the afternoon at six o'clock the man comes home and the wife goes to the factory at five-thirty, being a worker on the night shift. During the night time she is working in the factory and in the day time she is doing her household work and taking care of a baby about three months old. What a terrible situation! Moreover, they have only a little poor food which is by no means nourishing enough to make them healthy people. Thinking of the baby and the woman, you will see what a tremendous problem there lies in this family. The other two children, a boy and a girl, are studying in Yangtzepoo Social Center, a social institution for the promoting of welfare of the workers in the district. As described by Mr. M. T. Tchou, "The worst enemies are yet to come. Because the place is full of cesspools, the inmates are finally obliged to fill up the roads with earth in order to secure some sort of passages. But this makes the surroundings higher than the mud floors in the houses. So when there is a heavy rainfall, the cesspools overflow and the water saturated with dirt and gas enters the houses rendering them into human ponds. After a storm the writer has seen men and women walking in the huts with filth and water up to their knees, while their little ones were placed on islands formed out of beds, chairs and tables. Often the water does not subside for several days. A yet worse enemy is fire. These huts are built of such inflammable material that the touch of a lit match or red cinder is sufficient to set an entire colony in rapidly spreading conflagration, which no fire combatting agencies can overtake. This calamity is now so common that hardly a season passes without hundreds of such huts being burnt." So is the living condition of the workers. They are living under such a situation that they may lose their job any minute and they may be killed by fire or disease any time without any protection. These poor workers will live for their whole life time on the edge of starvation. From the social point of view, we have a multitude sufferings from illiteracy and sickness without the slightest enjoyment of life. It is important to note that disease and other effects of poverty of these working masses cannot be confined to them, but spread throughout society as a whole. With such a mass of people in the country it is impossible to expect prosperity.

(1) New China 1926, p 8.

### The Economic Aspect

Before conclusion, let us turn to the economic side of the problem. We know the wages in the United States have raised trebled since fifteen years ago. The reason for this is obvious. They have to. Even where there are no strikes, there was the fear of strikes, and the dread of militant unionism. There was also the growing realization that increased wages and improved conditions mean more willingness on the part of the workers, and an enormous decrease of labor turnover. A high labor turnover has been recognized as an expensive thing—not to speak of the improved physical and mental capacity of the workers through improved conditions. The one who carried out a wide scale increase of wages is Henry Ford. Because of the recognition of the element of expensive labor turnover, fifteen years ago he announced that his minimum wage would be five dollars a day. It was more than double the general wage for unskilled labor at the time. This doubled wage bill went on hand in hand with actually increased dividends, owing to greater efficiency and increased tractability and willingness on the part of workers. The most important thing is the stimulation of managerial ingenuity, which more than offsets increased labor costs by lowering other costs. One thing which must not be overlooked is the increased market created by increasing wages. It is obvious that wage-earners are also consumers. As soon as they receive more pay they are going to buy more goods. As a result, the workers get a little comfort and have all the necessities for a decent living, which is so important to all of us.

In short, an increase of wages will not only develop our industry but also managerial ingenuity. It will enable the workers to have a better living with provisions of health education and saving. Under such a miserable situation as in China now, strikes are inevitable because the workers can no longer suffer the intolerance of capitalism. The continued strikes no doubt hamper industry but if the employers can not realize the benefit of a high wage to their business as well as to the labourers, the workers cannot but organize themselves into strong unions for collective bargaining and general strikes in time of need. This is by no means communistic, it is common sense. The execution of thousands of labor leaders will not solve the problem. May our government promulgate a minimum wage law in the near future and ur employers carry it out so as to improve the worker's ving condition and industry in general for this country. Let s all join in this work for the regeneration of society.

## U. S. Legation Will Move to Nanking

According to a recent *United Press* report the American Legation at Peiping eventually will be removed to Nanking. The message states:

Although the United States Government does not yet seriously consider the removal of the American Legation from Peiping to Nanking, officials here said today that the Legation obviously must follow the central government eventually.

It was learned that the State Department will consider this step after learning officially of details of the new Nanking city plan.

Meanwhile there will be a "carry on" policy at Peiping and efforts and expenditures for new building in American diplomatic establishments will be concentrated elsewhere.

## Empress of Russia Seamen Strike in Hongkong

(*Special Cable from the Review's Own Correspondent*)

Hongkong, August 19, 1929.

Following a dispute between Chinese seamen and the Chinese crew agency aboard the *Empress of Russia*, a serious strike threatened this morning when two hundred saloon workers of that ship abandoned their duties. A special squad of police has been detailed to subdue extension of seamen's labor agitations, which it is reported are being contemplated. The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company already has hired new men to replace those who walked out, however, and it is believed unlikely that a general strike will develop.

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# Hailar Uneasy As War Rumors Spread

BY I. A. COOKLIN

*(The Review's Own Correspondent)*

*(Editor's Note. The Barga District, referred to in the following article by Mr. Cooklin, is in the extreme western part of Heilungkiang province, and for many years has been in dispute between the Chinese and the Mongols, the latter claiming the area as part of Mongolia. Last year, about August 1, a number of Mongols, allegedly led by Russians, invaded the Barga District and cut the Chinese Eastern Railway in the vicinity of Hailar. It is alleged that the Russians, who now practically control Mongolia, are pressing the Mongols to take over the Barga area. Maps of the Manchurian provinces, prepared by the Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, show Barga as a territory separate from the province of Heilunkiang. Except for its trading centers, the Barga District is but sparsely populated, being largely a flat grazing land given over to nomadic bands of Mongols who own herds of sheep, cattle and horses. Hailar is its most important town and is the center of a rich wool, hide and skin traffic.)*

Hailar, August 10, 1929

Another regiment of Chinese cavalry has arrived here and strengthening of Hailar's defenses continues. Since the beginning of the dispute between Russia and China over the Chinese Eastern Railway local banks have suspended their credit operations. This is the height of the wool season and its arrival finds Hailar unprepared to handle the business for the Barga District. Wool is coming in here from places nearby, but that from points adjacent to the Khalka-Barga border is not reaching Hailar. The cartmen are afraid to venture that far and will not agree to do so for any price. Mercantile organizations of the Soviet Russia here have protected their stock by placing it under the protection of the British flag, through the assistance of a British firm in Hailar. Many inhabitants, both Chinese and European, have sent their families to Harbin and other cities south of here, which they believe to be far from the supposed scene of war.

Hailar (Later)

During the last few days the population of Hailar especially the business circles, has been in a very nervous and excited condition because of the following events that have taken place here.

### Liquidation of the Dalbank

The Dalbank (The Far Eastern Bank) has begun liquidation of its business at the time when the wool season is at its busiest, and the local firms and merchants have an urgent need for financial support. The liquidation will be finished by August 12. The turnover of the capital of the local branch of the Bank equalled approximately eight million dollars in local currency per year. Most of this sum was used for crediting local firms and private individuals dealing in different kinds of raw material exported from Mongolia. After raising loans at the Bank the firms and merchants used to advance the money to their agents and wool dealers in the interior; and the latter would deliver them the wool, as the season rolled by, making final settlement of all accounts at the end of their transactions.

Now because of the liquidation of the Dalbank all the men of business have found themselves in a very unfortunate position and are greatly embarassed. Suddenly deprived of credit, they are without resources and unable to carry on successfully.

### Closing of The Soviet Trading Organization

The Soviet wool trading organization which was one of the biggest buyers and exporters of wool here has been closed. This organization because of its closure in the middle of the wool season is likely to have sustained a considerable loss. It advanced about $600,000, local currency, to several wool dealers as the custom is here, without any material guarantee on the part of the dealers. The latter, on receiving the money from the organization which distributed it, in turn have used it as bargain money among the sheep breeders in the interior, at the places of wool origination. Now when the wool is brought to Hailar it cannot be accepted by the closed Soviet establishment nor the other men of business; being deprived of further credit, they are unable to buy the wool. So the sheep raisers may face a fact of none or very small demand for their goods, which will necessarily bring the prices of wool down.

### Two Firms Control Wool Market

There are two big foreign firms in Hailar possessing capital of their own sufficient to carry on their business here on a large scale. As the local men of business on account of the closure of the Dalbank may really be excluded from the market, these two firms will find themselves in a very advantageous position. Having no competitors in the wool trade, they can exercise full control of the wool market in Barga for the time being.

During the last three days 250 railway employees at Hailar station have gone on strike. They have been arrested by the police and are now kept in custody. It is expected that most or all of them will be deported to Russia in the near future.

The members of the local technical staff do their best to maintain order and avoid interruption of traffic on the railway, filling the vacant places left by the striking Soviet citizens. They are being replaced by Russian emigrants, or former employees of the railway who for some reason or other had been dismissed from their work by the Soviet administration of the railway.

### Inhabitants Uneasy

The liquidation of the Dalbank, the closure of the Soviet mercantile organization and the strike of the railway workmen, are considered by the inhabitants of Hailar as signs of approaching hostilities. The town being one of the nearest points on the railway from the Soviet-China frontier, different rumours in connection with the conflict and impending war are spreading among the residents. These uufounded rumors, the fear that the negotiators may fail to arrive at an amicable settlement of the dispute, and the economic depression have caused an oppressive atmosphere which affects badly all sides of life in the town. Shopkeepers and grocers don't sell on credit as they did before. They now urge their debtors to pay. Prices for food stuffs creep gradually up. Schools are supposed to be opened after the summer holidays, but the buildings being occupied by the soldiers, they are not likely to reopen soon.

So, independent of what the result of the dispute may be, it has already caused serious economical disturbances not only in Hailar but also in the whole Barga district. And if the controversy will take a protractive character it will offset the progress and prosperity of the past decade in the district.

### Troops Highly Disciplined

The troops keep passing through and coming to the town. One may testify to the full order in the town, and the high discipline of the Chinese soldiers. Not an incident or any misunderstanding has occurred since the Chinese troops arrived.


The Report on

**EXTRATERRITORIALITY**

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

Send orders to

**THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW**

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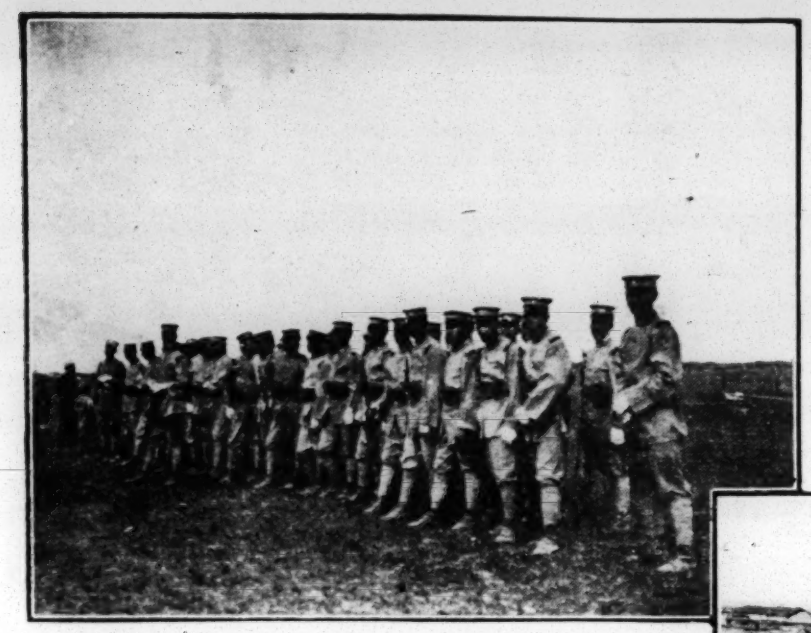
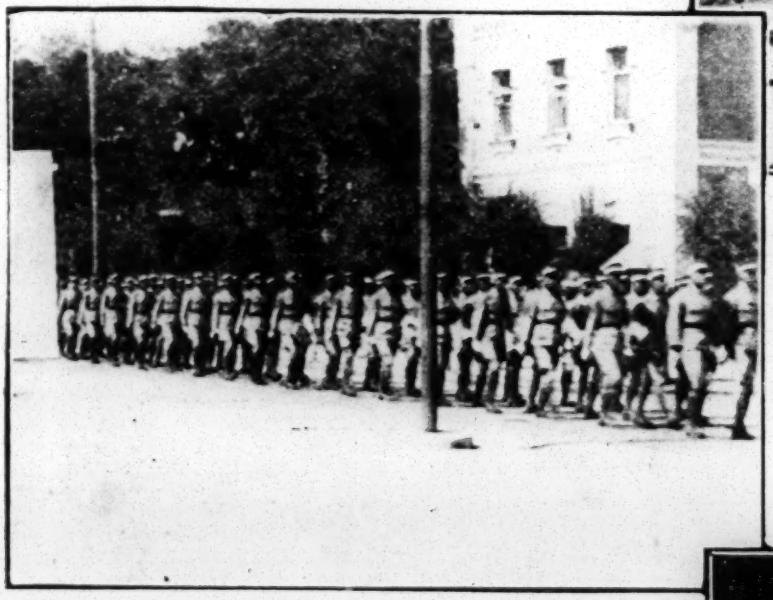
# CHINESE TROOPS MOVE TOWARD MANCHURIAN BORDER

*Pictures By J. B. Powell*

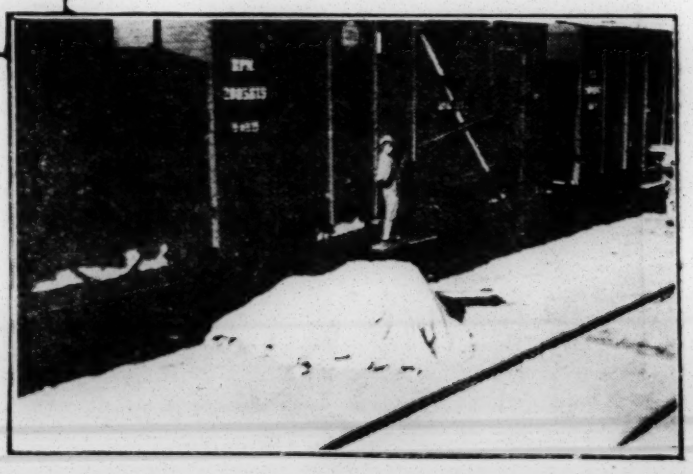


*Left:* Chinese frontier troops in North Manchuria, this picture being taken at Hailar, Heilunkiang Province, which is the chief concentration post for defense against a possible intervention of the Soviet Russia s. These troops are under the command of General Tso Hsiang, tupan of Kirin Province.

*Right:* Chinese military encampment along the Chinese Eastern Railway, a few miles behind the Russo-Chinese border. This country makes an ideal landing field for airplanes or the operat on of motorized troops.



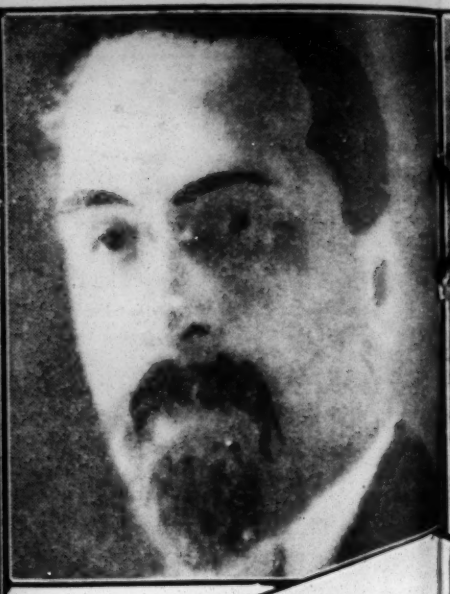
*Left:* Demonstration parade of Chinese soldiers in Harbin. These parades are held two or three times a week, often late at night, for the purpose of discouraging any Communist outbreaks.



*Right:* A Chinese troop train, standing on the siding at Hailar, the chief Chinese military concentration point, about 150 miles back of the Sino-Russian frontier at Manchuli. A steady stream of these trains are being moved toward the front, the total number of troops transported in the last ten days being said to exceed 20,000 men.

## OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WI

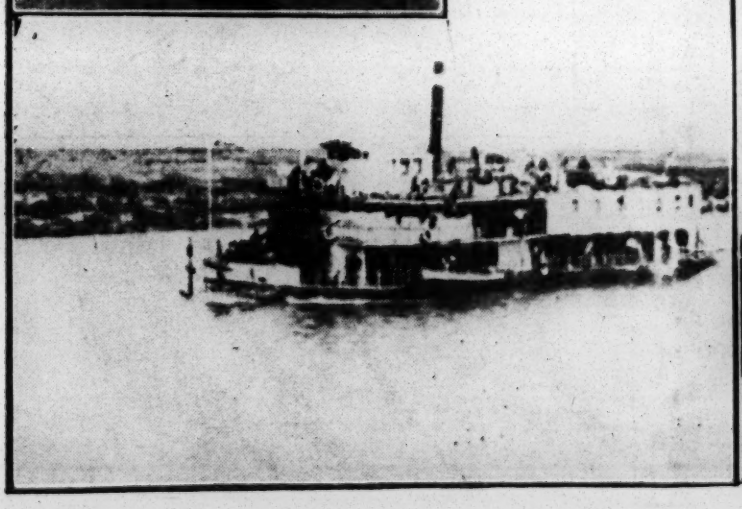
*Pictures by*



*Upper left*: Chinese claim that a Soviet employee of the Chinese Eastern R. R. ran this locomotive into the turn-table pit of the engine yard at Harbin and made it impossible to remove engines from the roundhouse for several days, while the engine was lifted from the pit.

*Upper right*: Mr. Karakhan, former Soviet Ambassador in Peking, now Commissar for Foreign Affairs in charge of the Far Eastern Depar ment of the Soviet Foreign Office in Moscow.

*Left*: Two youthful Chinese soldiers, not over 12 years old, who posed for this picture as their Chinese troop train halted on a siding near the Russo-Chinese border



One of the Chinese steamers, plying the Sungari and Amur rivers, which the Chinese allege to have been seized by the Russian authorites on the Amur River. Chinese claim that the Soviet Russians fired on several of these steamers.

A Russian railway guard who travelled on the train with the Chinese delegates who went to Manchuli to make overtures for preliminary negotiations with Russia.

American newspaper co
observers on the Chinese
being snapped at the impo
Tsitsihar, about 200 mile
boundary at Manchuli,
right, are: D. C. Bea
Halsey Powell, U. S. Na
Lieut. C. C. Brown, U.
Staff, Peking; Wm. P
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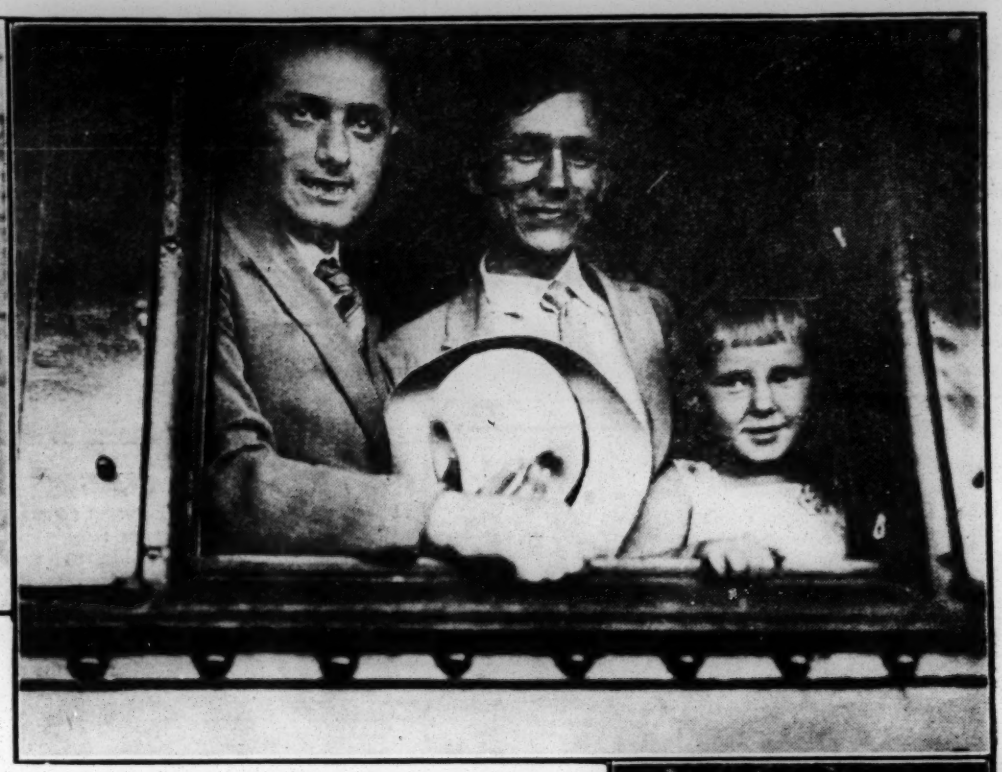
## ITH THE SINO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE

J. B. Powell

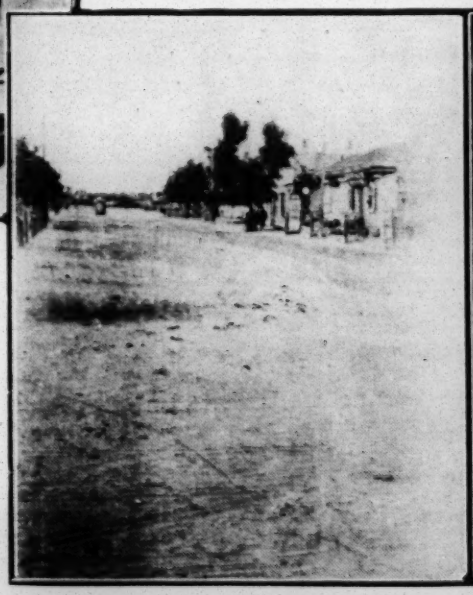


*Upper right*: The dramatic departure of the Soviets Consul-general, Mr. Melnikoff, from Harbin, following the presentation of the Soviet "ultimatum" to China. Mr. Melnikoff is in the center while on the left is his secretary, Mr. Mehiloff, and on the right is Mr. Melnikoff's small daughter.

*Upper left*: General Chang Tso-hsiang, tupan of Kirin Province, who sent his troops northward along the Chinese Eastern Railway from Harbin for the purpose of protecting the Chinese frontier against a possible intervention of the Soviet Russians. It was General Chang's troops which constructed trenches and fortifications at the chief railway stations from Hailar to Manchuli.

*Right*: Chu Hsao-yang, former Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, recently appointed Minister to Finland, who has been made delegate of the National Government to negotiate with Russians. Mr. Chu is now reported ill in Harbin.

...spondents and military ...sian front, this picture ...ortant railway junction at ...Behind the international ... the picture, left to ... United Press; Captain ... Naval Attache, Peking; ... S. Marine Intelligence ... Philip Simms, Scripps-Washington Bureau; C. F. ... News, Peking; Wilbur ...erald-Tribune, Washington ...Chinese newspaper man and ... Tribune. This picture was ...er of the Buffalo Evening ...rican Newspaper Alliance.



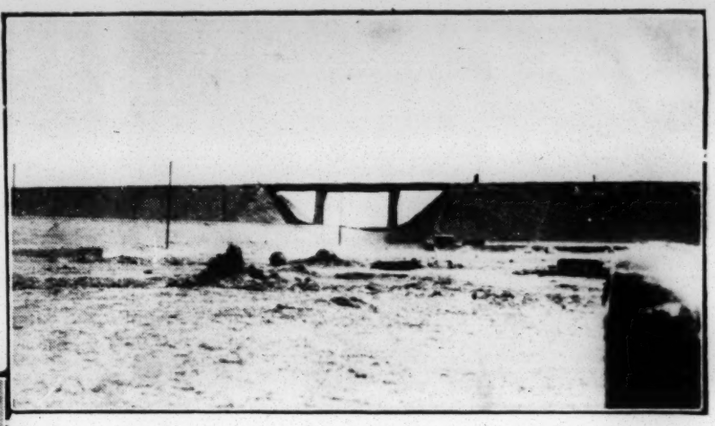
Main Street in Manchuli, the frontier town on the Chinese side of the boundary, where the Chinese delegates first met the Russians for preliminary conferences on the Sino-Russian dispute.

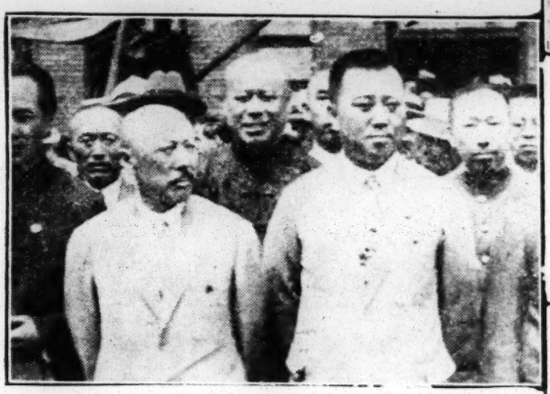
Colonel Fu Sin-ou, influencial Chinese official at Tsitsihar, inportant railway junction and commercial center north of Harbin, where new railways, financed and laid out by Chinese, are now being constructed.

# WHERE THE RUSSIAN BEAR AND CHINESE DRAGON MAY GRAPPLE

*Pictures by J. B. Powell*

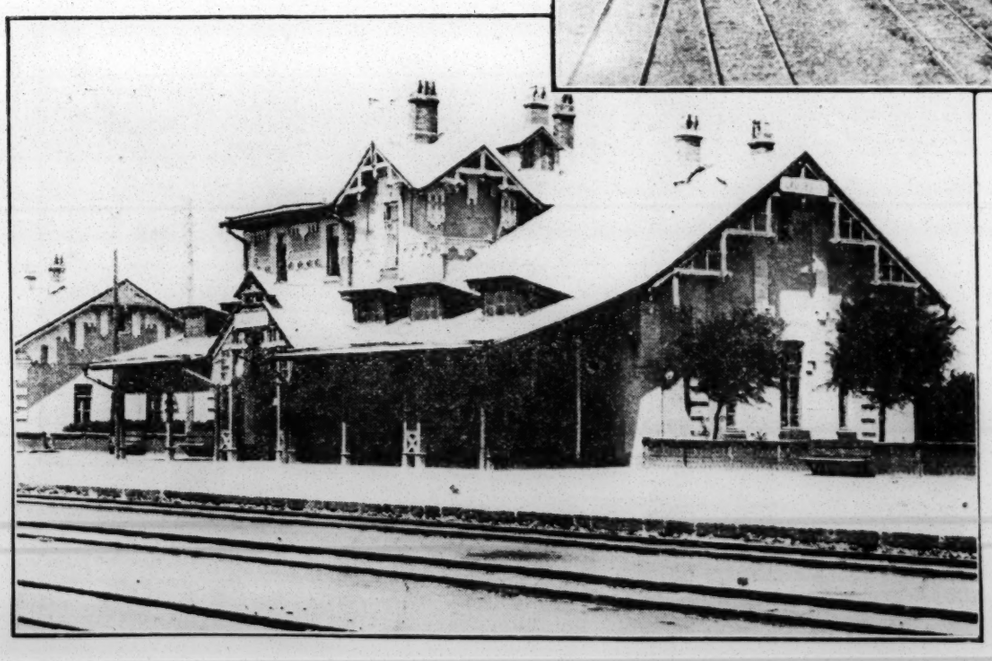
*Right*: This bridge on the Trans-Baikalia Railway, a few miles north of Manchuli, is supposed to mark the international boundary separating Chinese and Russian territories. However, the actual boundary is most indefinite and has never been surveyed. The only distinguishing mark in the vicinity is the remains of an ancient wall supposedly built by Genghis Khan. The ambiguousness of the boundary largely has been responsible for reports of Soviet planes flying over Chinese territory. Russians claim they flew only over Soviet territory, while Chinese assert they were on the Chinese side of the boundary.





*Above*: Chang Ching-wei, high commissioner of the special area of Harbin. On his right is Mr. Lu Jung-hsiang, Chinese president of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

*Below*: Railway yards at Manchuli Station, located on the Sino-Siberian border, some 500 mile northwest of Harbin, on the edge of the Mongolian plain. The Chinese and Russian delegates met in the waiting room of the station here for their original conference on the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute. The City of Manchuli normally has a population of about 50,000, of whom 10,000 are Russians. It in important as a trans-shipment point for merchandise passing to and from Russia and China and as a concentration point for the products of Mongolia—wool, hides, fur, live-stock, etc. The town resembles an American frontier cattle town of half century ago, and there are high hitch-racks were the Mongols tie their ponies.



*Left*: The railway station on the Chinese Eastern Railway at Tsitsihar, an important junction point between Harbin and Manchuli. Tsitsihar marks the point where the newly constructed Chinese-owned railways cross the Chinese Eastern. As a result the of construction of new lines, this city has been enjoying a boom with consequent increased business.

# Passing of the Dalbank

The Far Eastern Bank of Harbin (Dalbank), after paying off its depositors and meeting its other obligations, has gone into liquidation. The Chairman of the Board of Directors at Harbin made a statement on August 9, outlining the work of the bank in recent years and explaining its liquidation, which appeared in the *Harbin Daily News* as follows:

The shareholders and Board of Directors of the Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank) have found it necessary to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to bring up the question of liquidation of the Bank's affairs in accordance with its Articles of Incorporation.

The main reasons prompting the winding up of the Bank's affairs lie firstly, in the general political and economic conditions connected with the rupture of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and China and, secondly, in the special circumstances under which the Bank's business is now conducted, these conditions having been created by the control which the authorities have established in order to supervise the Bank's work.

### Bank's Credit Policy

The credit policy of the Dalbank has been directed towards: 1) the financing of trade between China and the U. S. S. R. particularly export of tea from South China and export of wool from Barga; 2) the financing of foreign trade of China and Mongolia, particularly the latter's import of Chinese goods used in Mongolia; the financing of local trade and industries, especially Chinese. In every branch of this financing work the Bank gave special attention to the financing of Chinese customers; the numerous Chinese firms in Kalgan, Peiping and Tientsin which handle the Mongolian business received accommodation from the Dalbank; in Shanghai and Tientsin credits amounting to hundreds of thousands gold dollars were opened for account of Chinese firms to finance shipments comprising timber, fish, deer horns, textiles, etc.

During the season of 1928|1929 tea for an amount of 16.5 million taels was exported from China through the financial assistance rendered by the Dalbank, these figures representing one third of China's tea export, the U.S.S.R. being the sole purchaser of brick tea, black and green, amounting to over 8 million taels. In Harbin, Hailar and Manchuli the Dalbank financed the grain trade, all milling industry, flour mills, Chinese Eastern Railway's suppliers and contractors, and was bringing the Chinese merchants in touch with foreign sources of supply. With the aid of the Dalbank 70% of Barga's entire exports, mainly consisting of wool, went in 1928 to the U. S. S. R. and partly to the United States. Credit facilities provided to Chinese merchants in Harbin amounted to one million dollars. In the course of its six years work the Dalbank has become the Bank of foreign trade between China and the U.S.S.R., and an influential factor in local economics.

### Economic Basis Gone

At the present time, as a consequence of the rupture of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and China, closing up of the Soviet Trade organizations in China and liquidation of their affairs, disruption of communications with the U. S. S. R., and, finally in connection with the general business depression prevailing on the market in the C. E. R. area, the Bank finds itself deprived of the economic basis for the continuation of its financing work as an institution of credit. This is the prime reason prompting the necessity of bringing up the question of liquidation of the Bank. The second, but not secondary, consideration is the legal aspect of the situation in which the Bank is forced to conduct its business.

### First Foreign Bank Operating On Basis Chinese Law

The Dalbank was the first foreign bank which started business on the basis of Chinese law and when recently the foreign banks in China were called to register as credit institutions conducting business in China, the Dalbank registered the first its articles of incorporation with the Ministry of Finance of the National Government.

During the time the Dalbank has been conducting business in China it has more than once suffered from political pressure which consisted in raids, closing up of branches in Peiping and Shanghai, and in repeated audits of the Head Office in Harbin and Shanghai branch, none of which has so far revealed any facts of illegal nature or which are in any contradiction to the laws of the Chinese Republic.

*(Continued on page 559)*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# Democracy in the Orient

BY HARVEY R. HARRIS

(*Continued from the issue of August 17*)

England, being engaged with internal and continental problems, did not think of empire until after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. But once in quest of empire, she soon outstript those nations who had begun their conquests years earlier. She opened her interest in the Far East with circumspection; for her comparatively late entry into competition assured her of many rivals. It is true that England had been interested in India since 1579, as a result of letters sent by an Englishman who had visited Goa. Finally, in 1599, the British East India Company was formed. Beginning as a commercial concern, this company soon became an approach to empire; it was the nucleus of what became British India. About this time, a cooperative company of English merchants was also formed, and some trade was secured from the East Indies; but the struggles between the Dutch and Portuguese besides her own defeats by the Dutch ships in these islands led England to turn primarily to India for exploitation. Here, England encountered the Portuguese, who were easily driven from the field. The company, which had first found a footing at Surat, north of Bombay, finally secured Bombay itself, then but a small village that allured only because it was exceptionally immune from attacks by the natives, but when, in 1640, the English secured the territory which later became Madras, the foundations of British India were laid indeed.

### France Becomes Imperialistic

France, having grown in greatness, also became imperialistic, especially under Louis XIV; thus was a new and formidable rival assured to England upon the decline of such Powers as Portugal and Holland. The story of this new rivalry in India, where France attempted to establish herself, is intricate and interesting, for it took place at a time when the old Mogul Empire, established by Akbar the Great, was undergoing decline. The French statesman Dupleix was clever; but French energy was greatly surpassed by the energies of such Englishmen as Clive and Hastings of the British East India Company. In short, England finally disposed of her rival, assuring herself a free hand in India. By 1828, a large part of India was under English control. Many people, in the face of late developments, doubt the wisdom of England in taking over this control; for the act imposed upon England the obligation of organizing the government for the good of the people of India—an almost superhuman task. England took over the government of India from the British East India Company in 1858.

Meanwhile, it should not be forgotten, the nations of India were being widely affected by the presence of the Occidental Powers. The innumerable independent kingdoms of India at the time of the coming of the Western Powers, had been perpetually at war; with English rule these became less frequent, until they practically ceased. More significant was the humanitarian attitude of the English officials, who lived in an age when the welfare of the weak and downtrodden was of particular concern. Lord William Bentinck, for example, believed it his prime duty to alleviate suffering and wrong among those whom he governed. Accordingly, such practices as the burning of a widow upon her husband's funeral pyre (*sati*), or such as robbing and murder in the name of the goddess, Kali (*thagi*), were abolished. Infanticide, also, was rendered less general. Moreover, Lord Bentinck aided education; and during his administration, it was decided that English should be the language medium for all the natives. This is of great importance; for among other things, it imparted to the Indians its great civilizing power. Also during Lord Bentinck's administration, greater freedom was accorded the native in connection with the holding of public offices. Later, when the government of India was revised and Lord Macaulay became codifier of Indian law, liberalism was very marked. There was to be consideration for the "rights, feelings and usages of the People" and for the "distinction of caste, differences of religion and manners and opinions prevailing among different races." Lord Dalhousie, last of the governors of India before the country was directly taken over by the Crown, also did much to revolutionize the social as well as the economic and commercial life of the people he governed. He commenced the Indian railway system, introduced the telegraph, established the modern postal system, saw organized an educational system whereby vernacular languages were used and three universities were created. By this time, however, much opposition from the natives was encountered. The modernization of their country was being carried out too quickly for them; and they feared the extinction of their customs and standards. They distrusted those acts which brought about administrative changes. Thus came about the mutiny of the Sikhs, (who had developed something of a nationalist feeling) and the great Sepoy Mutiny—after the suppression of which occurred the transfer of India to the British Crown.

### The Indian National Congress

The succeeding governors of India have maintained high ideals for the welfare of the country; but notwithstanding their efforts, there has prevailed since 1885, when the First Indian National Congress convened at Bombay, a movement on the part of educated Hindus, for greater political opportunities and on the part of some leaders, for complete emancipation from British control. The Indians have given expression to their desires at this annual congress, receiving particular impetus in the twentieth century when other Asiatic peoples such as the Turks, Japanese, Chinese, and Siamese began to express national self-consciousness. But voicing their desires was not enough for the Indians, and in 1907, an extreme nihilist group began to use bombs. The government answered by enacting severe laws which aimed to suppress such revolts.

### Japan

To glimpse the rise of Democracy in Japan, we must visualize political conditions as they existed at the time of the first visit of Commodore Perry, the American whose task it was to open Japan to the trade of the world. Japan was nominally ruled by an Emperor who lived in seclusion, in Kyoto, but was actually ruled by a military governor, called a shogun. The shogun in authority at the time of Perry's arrival knew that the foreigners would have to be tolerated, for they were much stronger than the native Japanese and could easily enforce their will.

Later, when the emperor was restored to power, it was decided that the only way to save Japan from foreign control was to build up political and military strength, and, incidentally, to give the people something like representation in government. Consequently, we have the first significant act toward Democracy in Japan, a quite democratic oath, given by the emperor in 1868. Dr. Payson J. Treat in "The Far East" gives the following version of this oath:

1. A deliberative assembly shall be formed, and all measures decided by public opinion.

2. The principles of social and political economics should be diligently studied by both the superior and inferior classes of our people.

3. Everyone in the community shall be assisted to persevere in carrying out his will for all good purposes.

4. All the absurd usages of former times would be disregarded, and the impartiality and justice displayed in the working of nature be adopted as the basis of action.

5. Wisdom and ability should be sought after in all quarters of the world for the purpose of firmly establishing the foundations of the Empire.

The oath is still regarded as "the fountain-head of all constitution ideas in Japan"; for it led directly to the establishment of an assembly, at which representatives of the 276 clans deliberated and made proposals, but exercised no legislative powers. Later, in 1873, liberal leaders petitioned the government to grant the promised institutions, "popularly elected". An assembly and a senate were organized in consequence of this petition; but these bodies, also, had little more than advisory powers. The principle of election and representative institutions did not actually appear in Japanese government until after the Satsuma rebellion, in 1877, when elective assemblies in prefectures and cities were organized. Legislative power was not granted; but control of public monies was given. Meanwhile, a Parliament was promised, and Ito was sent abroad to study governments. After seven years of labor, Ito made suggestions for the constitution which the emperor himself promulgated in 1889.

### The Constitution of 1889

This constitution, which was remarkably liberal and so drawn up that needed legislation might be enacted without resorting to amendment, accepted the Emperor as the fount of all legislation, but provided a Diet which was to approve or disapprove the imperial decrees. The Emperor was to enjoy a few absolute rights, such as the right to declare war and to make treaties; but the right to declare war was modified by the Diet's control of public monies. The constitution further stipulated that the Diet should consist of a House of Peers (to be drawn from the imperial princes, barons, and other members of the Japanese aristocracy) and of a House of Representative (to be elected by the people). In addition, there was to be a Ministry (to be appointed by the Emperor) which should advise His Imperial Majesty, but which should also

(*Continued on page 560*)

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### PASSING OF THE DALBANK

(*Continued from page 557*)

**No Objection To Audit**

The Board of the Dalbank raises no objections against any audits as long as they are carried out according to the procedure provided by regulations governing the supervision of credit institutions and do not violate the principle of confidentiality in business. The Bank, however, deems it absolutely impossible to carry on banking business under the conditions of a permanent control over all transactions of the Bank, a control established by mere official order issued by local authorities and not based on any legal grounds, whereas such a procedure was declared by the authorities and published in the newspapers in the form of rules for the supervision of the credit institutions in Harbin. The system and methods of auditing established by the authorities provide for the preliminary examination of the nature of each individual transaction and the right of arresting clients and employees of the Bank as the supervisers may think fit, and have practically led to the actual cession of business. Such a situation creates losses to the Bank and make it impossible for any credit institution to carry on business.

The absence of secured legal basis which is a prerequisite of regular business activities for any bank, represents the second reason instrumental in prompting the Board's decision to bring up the question of winding up the Bank's affairs.

Foreseeing the possibility of closing up the Bank, the Board has used every effort to protect the interests of the third parties, of the Bank's credits and depositors, and entirely protected the position of all other banks which had provided credit facilities to the Dalbank . All deposits and current accounts are being paid out on demand, without any difficulty or delay. On the other hand, the Bank hopes that the debtors of the Bank, which used the credit accomodation granted by the Bank, will meet their obilgations within the shortest time possible, in spite of the stringency prevailing on the money market.

As a first step, the Board is closing up the branches of the Bank, and the matter of liquidation of the Head Office and of the entire winding up of the Bank's affairs will be brought up for decision at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

### Jade for Seal of the Republic of China

A *Kuo Min* report states that an unusually large and rare specimen of the famous flesh-color jade, 5 inches by 7 inches square, known to be the only one of its kind in existence, has been found in Sinkiang and is being presented by General Chin Shu-jen, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, to the State Council for use in making the Seal of the Republic of China, according to a telegram received at the State Council from the Sinkiang Provincial Government.

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Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

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No. 3


## DEMOCRACY IN THE ORIENT

(*Continued from page 558*)

shoulder all responsibility for such advice. Whether ministerial activities were acceptable to the country was determined by the support they received from the Diet. (Hence. the rise of political parties in the Japanese government.) One other body was constituted, the Privy Council. This body, drawn from retired officials, was also an advisory group for imperial use; but although it might exercise great influence at times, it assumed no legal responsibility for the advice it might tender.

The people, who had been prepared, at least in part, for constitutional life, were, however. without much political experience; and they were at a loss when the anticipated change in government came about. As Ito said, "The virtues necessary for the smooth working of any constitution, such as love of freedom of speech, love of publicity of proceedings, the spirit of tolerance for opinions opposed to one's own, etc., had yet to be learned by long experience". Naturally, there was criticism; but it is significant that the criticism was directed mainly to the fact that all rights which the people might enjoy were subject to law. approved and given by the emperor, not by the people; that the system of ministerial responsibility was not put into effective operation. However, the constitution did not entirely prevent representation. In fact, on the day that the constitution went into effect, there were announced four laws by which certain privileges concerning suffrage, elections, and finance were granted; and when, shortly, the proposed Imperial Diet came into being, there loomed up at its first meeting the very significant Opposition, which attacked budget measures so strongly that the Government compromised —this despite an article in the constitution which declared that such a budget "should be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet without the concurrence of the Government".

More than thiry-nine years have now passed since the constitution was given to the people of Japan; and Democracy in one sense has proceeded apace despite imperial control: representation, election, and suffrage have all been attained. But in the sense of actual control of legislation, Democracy still encounters the peculiar obstacle, more theoretical, now, than real, of continued reference to the long-honored tradition of imperial supervision and power. There has been tolerance of the Emperor, probably largely because he has approved every proposed law which affected the working of the constitutional system: but to this day, the Emperor is not accountable to the law. Meanwhile, the number of aristocratic representatives in the House of Peers has been reduced, full male suffrage has been attained (1927), and efforts are being made whereby the arduous question of ministerial responsibility may be definitely settled. There is a sentiment in Japan which would bring the imperial order to an end; but perhaps the sentiment to retain it is still stronger. That the imperial family is now amenable to democratic aspirations was strikingly demonstrated in the recent marriage of one of the imperial sons to the daughter of the ex-ambassador to America.

### Democracy in China

The study of Democracy in China is at present of particular interest to the world, so involved is this country in present considerations of World Peace. I regret that I cannot give in this summary the space that the subject merits.

It must be remembered. first of all, that the Chinese people are essentially democratic. From time immemorial these people have been accustomed to clan or family privileges and jurisdiction; from time immemorial, even during eras of conquest, Chinese philosophers and scholars have uttered preachments in favor of universal and peaceful society and have recognized those things that are common to all humanity. The disposition of the Chinese people is towards peace in its best conceptions. Only when the sovereignty of their country was threatened by hostile invasion, or, one might well say, when their democratic ideals of liberty were wrongfully opposed, did these people rise to arms. In this fundamental sense, the Chinese have long been prepared for a democratic form of government; they have not been prepared in the important but more superficial political sense; that is, the five races that find habitation within the boundaries of China have never felt a national consciousness or patriotism stronger than a common but widely disseminated culture could create. Loosely governed by emperors who left the judicial and commercial life of the masses largely to itself so long as land-taxes were regularly paid, and without education to speak of,—education which might have informed them of the regions and peoples within the Empire,—the Chinese lived an inward existence in unprogressive reverence for the traditions of the past as advocated by their great teachers. Such conditions hardly favored the institution of democratic government.

The coming of Europeans changed the situation; for the Europeans, as missionaries, brought new ideas of culture and

of educational progress; and, as merchants, brought threats to both the political and moral sovereignty of the Empire. China began to suffer territorial losses and all the humiliations of unfair treaties, which her inadequate military force was unable to prevent. Finally, there came a most humiliating defeat by Japan, a danger of complete partition at the hands of European Powers and another experience of Western strength and efficiency in the Boxer Rebellion, and the spectacle of little but Europeanized Japan defeating the great Russia. China moved. Not satisfied with the half-hearted reforms of the Manchu Emperor nor with the imperial control of the later mass of reforms desperately instituted by the Empress Dowager, the armies of southern revolutionists overthrew the Empire and made possible the birth of the Republic.

The Manchus' political reforms were, for the most part, unsatisfactory to the progressive Chinese element; but it is true that in 1906, an edict was issued which promised the people a constitution when they were ready for it. Meanwhile, reforms in public education, finance, army and police were to go into effect, and some representative assemblies were to be formed. Dr. Treat summarizes with respect to this partial representation.

"The principle of indirect election was adopted with suffrage based upon either property, education, or former official service...The new provincial assemblies met in October, 1909. Later decrees provided for municipal and village councils, and prefectural, department, and district councils. For these bodies a taxpaying qualification was adopted, and in every case the suffrage was limited to males twenty-five years of age. Indirect rather than direct election was the rule. By 1909 China had made provision for an elaborate system of local councils, but there were grave doubts as to the ability of the voters and their representatives to exercise these privileges. The next step was the summoning of a national assembly. This was convened at Peking in October, 1910, and its members were partly appointed and partly elected by the provincial assemblies. When the two hundred members assembled, their inexperience and linguistic differences hampered their work. They promptly concerned themselves with the financial situation and with the summoning of a real elected parliament. The throne then promised to summon such an assembly in 1913, and a revised program of reforms was promulated which would complete the undertakings in 1914 instead of 1917. In spite of the fact that half the members were appointed, the assembly engaged in heated controversies with the cabinet (which had been reorganized earlier in the year and now consisted of a prime minister and ten ministers of state) and it even petitioned the throne in favor of cutting off the queues, which met with no favor among the ruling Manchus. In January, 1911, the first session was dissolved. The session was to assemble on the eve of the revolution."

The student class, on the other hand, believed that there could be no effective internal reform until the European Powers had righted the many wrongs inflicted upon China. There was a great cry for "rights recovery", that is, for external justice; and a tremendous wave of anti-foreign feeling swept over the people. A better result of this longing for justice was the contribution to the development of national consciousness. Yet despite the anti-foreign feeling, it should be said, there were no fatal demonstrations of it at the actual moment of revolution--a condition due, no doubt to the fact that many of the revolutionists were products of foreign mission schools, the staffs of which were sympathetic with the republican movement.

### The Revolution of 1911

The Revolution of 1911 changed some of the aspects of the reforming activities of the Manchus and ended the imperial preparations for representative government. It also brought to China a provisional constitution, March 10, the day on which Yuan Shih-kai was inaugurated as president. (The permanent constitution was adopted in 1923.) But to say that China became a republic that functioned like the republics known to the West is to betray ignorance of the situation. Owing to the great illiteracy of the people, the participation expected in a representative government was impossible. Scanty communications, difficulty in obtaining funds, and obligations to foreign Powers added to the difficulties of establishing a genuine republic. The name of the government had changed, but actual government continued much as it had been under the emperors. True, an attempt was made by the Kuomintang Party "to place the political power in the hands of the legislature, and to retire the president to a position like that in the French republic". Yuan Shih-kai opposed the idea, and asserted his autocratic tendencies. By 1914, he had dissolved the existing National Assembly as well as the provincial assemblies. There was left a Council of State, all of the members of which Yuan himself appointed.

The death of Yuan Shih-kai in 1917, when southern provinces declared their independence of Peking rule, brought neither representative government nor peace to China. The governors, whom Yuan had placed in various


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provinces, began long erratic struggles among themselves for power and place, with the result that not until 1927 were the ever hopeful and persistent southern nationalists able to carry their slogans (Nationalism, Democracy, and Socialism) into the North and to set up in the following year a new government in Nanking, with Chiang Kai-shek as president. During these years of strife China was able to progress only very slowly in commercial and educational affairs; yet in 1923, as Treat indicates, "there were 6,417,321 pupils enrolled in elementary schools, out of a school population of about 60,000,000. The middle schools enrolled over 100,000, and there were seventy-night national and provincial institutionf of higher education, as well as forty-five private and missionary institutions. The missionary schools enrolled some 560,000 students, but their work was almost wiped out during the civil wars of 1926-7. The problem of organizing adequate public schools for so vast a number of people would tax the resources of China even if peace and a greater measure of prosperity than ever before attained could prevail."

The present government, with its numerous reorganizations and programs for stabilization and improvement, has perhaps ushered in a new era of development and comparative peace; but its problems in domestic development involve as many difficulties as do its problems in foreign affairs. The programs, democratic and far-reaching as they are in spirit, will no doubt wait long for their fulfillment. Meanwhile, the mission schools are opening again, education is being furthered so far as lack of funds will permit, "mass education" has been undertaken, and other steps in the direction of Democracy have been definitely initiated. Whatever happens in China, whatever delays and set-backs may be suffered, Democracy will continue in this land to develop its strength and prestige.

**Indo-China**

I wish to say a word concerning democracy in Indo-China before bringing this sketch to an end.

In a word, Democracy has practically no ho'd whatever in the countries of Indo-China. The people of Tonkin, Laos, Cochin China, and Cambodia would be happy to govern themselves; they would be happy to be ruled by their own emperors or kings could the French yoke be thrown off. From time to time there are stirrings that suggest discontent—such as a Tonkin rebellion under the leadership, strange to say, of a Frenchman: but the hand of Western Imperialism lies heavy in this corner of the world. If a Cambodian is asked whether he is contented, his answer, if he makes one, is "yes"; but the saddening eyes and the pathetic smile belie the word. The people of the French-controlled countries of Indo-China do not enjoy the same freedom of speech and of spirit as do those of the independent state of Siam; the spirit of Democracy in these regions is systemmatically subdued.

Nor does one hear much of Democracy in Siam—not at least when the word is used with reference to the actual government. But the government, which is a quite absolute monarchy, has the welfare of its people at heart. Knowing that the King rules for the welfare of the country, the people are content; there is little liklihood of a change of the present form of government for a long time to come.

It is difficult, when a large view of prevailing oriental democracy is taken, to answer such questions as: Which oriental country has made the greatest progress in making of itself a modern democratic state? How much time must elapse before any of these countries become democratic and "modern" in the senses in which occidentals use these terms? To what extent will the Japanese or the Chinese loose the personality which the peculiarity of their traditions has imparted to them? I shall not attempt to go beyond the rather barren suggestions I have already made in the course of my article. Perhaps it is not difficult to speculate; but one may prophesy only when there has been a circumspection and evaluation much greater than I can at present boast of.

Shanghai, China, August 1928

## Chihli Kuomintang Dissolved

The District and Municipal Directories of Hopei (Chihli), Tientsin, and Peiping were dissolved by the central Kuomintang last week, owing to opposition to the Party Reorganization Commission. It is stated that various local committees in Hopei, under radical influences, have circulated propaganda criticizing the Commission and demanding the cancellation of its appointment.

The Tientsin Chinese police raided a conference of the oppositionists in the ex-German concession on August 15, arresting Niu Yu-ching and Chang Hsin-an, members of the dissolved Directorate and leaders of the opposition. The police and military authorities have been instructed to effect the arrest of fourteen other oppositionist leaders still at large

The authorities allege that these Kuomintang leaders were planning terroristic methods.

# Who's Who in China

溫壽泉字部菴

**General Wen Shou-chuan**

Mr. Wen Shou-chuan, now Member and concurrently Commissioner of Construction of the Hopei Provincial Government, was born in 1881 at Hung Tung Hsien, Shansi. Having early acquired the education of a college graduate, he taught in several schools in his native province. Afterwards he was sent to Japan and admitted to the Japanese Military Cadet Academy as a Chinese government supported student. There he was graduated with honor, having specialized in artillery.

Mr. Wen being a member of the Tung Meng Hui, a revolutionary organization which later became the nucleus of the Kuomingtang, participated in the First Revolution in 1911 which resulted in the overthrow of the Ching Regime. He was the first Assistant Military Chief of Shansi under republican China. For a long period of time he rendered valuable service in the administration of Shansi under General Yen Shih-shan.

When the Kuomingtang established the Nationalist Government in Nanking, Mr. Wen was stationed in the new capital as the chief representative of the Shansi Province. He was the Chief Councillor to the Northern Expeditionary Forces sent by the Nationalist Government to conquer the northern militarists.

In July 1928 Mr. Wen was appointed by the Nanking Government a Member and concurrently Commissioner of Construction of the Hopei Provincial Government, which positions he is still holding. In January 1929, he was given an additional post, member of the Peiping Provisional Branch Government.

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| | Time | | Station | Time | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arr. | Dep. | | Arr. | Dep. | |
| Wed. and/or Sat. | 18.35 | | Peiping | | 7.00 | Mon. and/or Fri. |
| ,, | 13.59 | 14.14 | Paotingfu | 12.01 | 12.16 | ,, |
| ,, | 9.33 | 10.13 | Shihkiachwang | 16.10 | 16.50 | ,, |
| ,, | 5.05 | 5.40 | Shuntehfu | 20.40 | 21.11 | ,, |
| Tues. and/or Fri. | | 7.41 | Chengchow | 8.00 | | Tues. and/or Sat. |
| ,, | 17.11 | | Chengchow | | 8.20 | ,, |
| ,, | 14.44 | 15.15 | Kaifeng | 10.04 | 10.34 | ,, |
| ,, | | 6.11 | Hsuchowfu | 22.25 | | ,, |
| ,, | 5.41 | | Hsuchowfu | | 22.40 | ,, |
| Mon. and/or Thurs. | 23.29 | 23.59 | Pengpu | 4.13 | 4.43 | Wed. and/or Sun. |
| Mon. and/or Thurs. | | 17.30 | Pukow | 10.49 | | ,, |

## PASSENGER FARE TABLE

| | | Peiping | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paotingfu | 1 | 8.80 | Paotingfu | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 5.70 | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 4.15 | | | | | | | |
| Shihkiachwang | 1 | 16.20 | 8.00 | Shihkiachwang | | | | | |
| | 2 | 10.50 | 5.15 | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 7.65 | 3.75 | | | | | | |
| Shuntehfu | 1 | 22.55 | 14.55 | 7.15 | Shuntehfu | | | | |
| | 2 | 14.65 | 9.40 | 4.60 | | | | | |
| | 3 | 10.75 | 6.85 | 3.30 | | | | | |
| Chengchow | 1 | 40.05 | 31.85 | 24.65 | 18.10 | Chengchow | | | |
| | 2 | 26.00 | 20.65 | 15.95 | 11.65 | | | | |
| | 3 | 19.00 | 15.10 | 11.65 | 8.50 | | | | |
| Kaifeng | 1 | 43.80 | 35.60 | 27.80 | 21.25 | 3.75 | Kaifeng | | |
| | 2 | 28.40 | 23.05 | 18.05 | 13.75 | 2.40 | | | |
| | 3 | 20.20 | 16.30 | 12.70 | 9.55 | 1.20 | | | |
| Hsuchowfu | 1 | 58.95 | 50.15 | 42.95 | 36.40 | 18.90 | 15.20 | Hsuchowfu | |
| | 2 | 38.20 | 32.55 | 27.85 | 23.55 | 12.20 | 9.85 | | |
| | 3 | 25.10 | 21.05 | 17.60 | 14.45 | 6.10 | 4.95 | | |
| Pengpu | 1 | 69.10 | 60.30 | 53.10 | 46.55 | 29.05 | 25.35 | 10.15 | Pengpu |
| | 2 | 44.57 | 39.10 | 34.40 | 30.10 | 18.75 | 16.40 | 6.55 | |
| | 3 | 28.40 | 24.35 | 20.90 | 17.75 | 9.40 | 8.25 | —— | |
| Pukow | 1 | 79.25 | 71.05 | 63.25 | 56.70 | 39.20 | 36.10 | 20.90 | 10.80 |
| | 2 | 51.45 | 46.10 | 41.10 | 36.80 | 25.45 | 23.40 | 13.55 | 7.00 |
| | 3 | 31.75 | 27.85 | 24.25 | 21.10 | 12.75 | 11.75 | —— | —— |

Pukow

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# New Books of Interest in the Far East

## Trotsky on Present-Day Russia—and China

*The Real Situation in Russia, by Leon Trotsky. Translated by Max Eastman. Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York. 1928.*

This most recent work of Trotsky's is one of the most valuable studies of present conditions in Russia which exist. It is written, of course, from the viewpoint of a Communist—but a Communist of the type who really believes in Communism. From this viewpoint, Trotsky's criticism of the existing regime in Russia, based upon a most intimate knowledge of developments there and upon the widest selection of statistical data, is excellent. It is a book to be recommended to the members of the American Labor Mission to Russia who recently published such laudatory accounts of conditions there. I am inclined to believe that Trotsky is far better acquainted with conditions in Russia, political and economic, than are the six-weeks experts who are responsible for "Russia After Ten Years" and "Soviet Russia in the Second Decade." (A review of "Russia After Ten Years" appeared in the *Review* of September 1, written by two trade unionists. "Soviet Russia in the Second Decade," which is a joint survey by the technical staff of the American Trade Union Delegation edited by Stuart Chase, Robert Dunn, and Rexford Guy Tugwell, published by the John Day Co., New York, is a much more scholarly work than "Russia After Ten Years," whatever may be said of its viewpoint.)

### The Indictment

The central point of Trotsky's indictment of the bureaucracy of the Russian Communist Party—and therefore of the Russian Government—is that the party does not represent fully the interests of the proletariat. The "dictatorship of the proletariat" through the Communist Party has become a dictatorship by a bureaucracy of officials controlling both the Party and the Government, and strengthening itself through connections with the new bourgeoisie ("nepmen") and the most prosperous farmers ("kulaks"). Trotsky points out that "through the Stalin apparatus .... the forces that are pressing down on the proletarian vanguard are the bureaucrat, the labor faker, the administrator, the industrial manager, the new private capitalist, the privileged intelligentsia of the town and country ..... there is an industrial manager's tendency and a trade-unionist tendency." Not only is this the case in the Government, it is the case in the party itself. Trotsky through two hundred pages accumulates evidence and data to show that this is the case, and furthermore to show that as a result the relatively good conditions of the industrial workers are on the decline, and the poorer peasants are quite neglected except when the tax-collector arrives to take from them as big a proportion of their wretched incomes as is taken from the wealthiest farmers of the country. "34 per cent of the poor peasant proprietors of the Soviet Union .... receive 18 per cent of the net income. Exactly the same total income, 18 per cent, is received by the highest group, constituting only 7.5 per cent of the proprietors. Moreover, both these groups pay approximately the same amount, 50 per cent of the total tax."

Here, of course, is involved not only inequity, but bad economics and bad finance. The Soviet Government would do well to take elementary lessons in socialism from western governments, which saddle taxes upon the elements best able to pay, and usually release the poorest elements altogether.

### Political Power Reflects Economic

If Trotsky would read a certain book by a talented scholar of his own race by name of Karl Marx, he would learn that political power is the reflex of economic. The idea that it is possible to give full play to the development of capitalist inequality, and at the same time retain political power in the hands of a propertiless minority of the people, is the wildest and most Utopian conception in existence. The people who control the wealth of a country will control its political life.

This is not to say that there is complete freedom for the development of capitalism in Russia. It is in the country districts where inequality is growing most, in response to the new slogan of the Government propagandists,-"Farmers, get rich!" But these country districts include the overwhelming majority of the population of Russia. "Twenty-five million small farms constitute the fundamental source of the capitalist tendencies in Russia. The Kulak caste, gradually emerging from this mass, is repeating the process of primitive accumulation of capital, digging a broad mine under the socialist position." But the manufacturing industries, as well as the means of banking and transport, are almost wholly in the hands of the state, while exchange is mostly in the hands of State-controlled co-operatives. In general, the city economy is out of private hands.

But it is just this nationalization of industry which has brought an inevitable change in the Communist Party. Most Communists of a more intelligent and capable type became industrial managers or government officials. Many others, of course, were killed in the days when Russia was being invaded by foreign powers aided by renegade Russians. Most of those who remained in subordinate positions as proletarians were those who were not capable of any more responsible work. Under the circumstances, an "industrial manager's" tendency in the Communist Party is quite inevitable. The actual membership of the Party is now less than one-third proletarian. Half of the Party consists of officials, most of them formerly workers or peasants.

### Bureaucracy in the Party

Trotsky notes that "within the party there is taking place ....an extremely significant process of pushing out the old party men who.....are independent and capable of defending their views. They are being replaced by new elements, distinguished chiefly by their unquestioning obedience."

It is unfortunate that Trotsky, during his years in America, made no study of our politics, or he would see that this is an absolutely normal process where there exists a party machine devoted not to the discussion of "views," but to the retention and exercise of power.

Furthermore, now we find Trotsky pleading for democracy within the party. But Trotsky abandoned the concept of democracy more than ten years ago. And if the concept of majority rule (political equality) is wrong as applied to society in general, why should it be right as applied to a particular organization? If violence is the proper weapon for a minority to seize power in the state, why should it be wrong as a weapon in a party.

"Violence can play an enormous revolutionary role, but only under one condition—that it is subordinated to a true class-policy. The violence of the Bolsheviks against the bourgeoisie, against the Mensheviks, against the Social Revolutionaries, employed under definite historical conditions, gave gigantic results.....The ruling faction is employing both knife and bribe against its own party. ....A dictatorship of the officialdom is terrorizing our party. ....." Well, why not? one may ask. Trotsky responds, "Because it is against Lenin's teachings." But Lenin is dead and Stalin is alive. And after all, as another great teacher of Trotsky's people remarked, "A living dog is better than a dead lion."

Sophisticated persons in the West, less naive than Trotsky, long since anticipated this turn of events. If Trotsky will read that brilliant little book by Bertrand Russell, "Bolshevism in Theory and Practice," he will find an excellent anticipation of the natural development of minority government in Russia, made more than ten years ago. If political equality is wrong and a minority dictatorship is right, then why whine when you are beaten? The argument that "violence must be subordinated to a true class-policy" is a lot of prune juice when it depends upon the opinion of the dictator as to whether he is following a true policy or not. I have no reason to disbelieve that Stalin thinks he is following a true "class-policy" in his fight against Trotsky and other oppositionists. And what has "class" got to do with it anyway? When was Trotsky a member of the working class?

### China Splits The Communists

But it is well worth reading, this book of Trotsky's. As a study in political development in Russia it is of equal importance with the book of Russell above mentioned. As regards China, it is of importance as showing Russia's participation in Chinese affairs, and the ignorance of Trotsky regarding conditions here—an ignorance, however, which was the most important element in the break among the Russian Communists.

China was the central point in the dispute which resulted in the exclusion of Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radek, and the others in 1927. Stalin and other "realists" maintained the old policy of moving carefully, of maintaining the connection with the Kuomintang of the Chinese Communist Party (closely bound, of course, with the Russian-dominated Communist International), and at the same time maintaining friendly diplomatic relations between the Soviet State and the Kuomin Government. When this policy came to a miserable failure, and the comic-opera figure of the great Pooh Bah Borodin was chased off the scene, there came the furious attack from the Opposition on the Bureaucracy which culminated in the split. (Some details of this appeared in the "*China Courier*" and "Shanghai *Times*" at the time.)

It would take too much space to deal here with Trotsky's remarks on this subject. Briefly, his position is that "the deciding cause of the unfortunate outcome of the Chinese Revolution at the present stage was the fundamentally mistaken policy of

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the leadership of the Russian Communist Party and the whole International.....The Chinese peasantry, more oppressed than the Russians under czarism, groaning under the yoke not only of their own but of foreign oppressers, could rise, and did rise, more powerfully than the Russian peasantry in the revolution of 1905.....A revolutionary-democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasants, had it crystallized in the form of Soviets in China, in the present period of imperialist wars and proletarian revolutions, modified as it is by the existence of the Soviet Union, would have had every possible chance of a comparatively swift transformation into a socialist revolution..." At this very time, however, "the most responsible Russian comrades...officially forbade the development of an agrarian revolution...At first they staked everything upon Chiang Kai-shek, then upon Tan Shen-tchi, then upon Feng Yu-hsiang, then upon the 'tried and true' Wan Tin-wei. One after the other every one of these hangmen of workers and peasants was hailed as a 'warrior against imperialism' and 'our' ally."

Poor Trotsky, with a faith unclouded in the slightest by facts, still believes in the world revolution!

H. H.

## Imperialist "Disarmament"

*Disarmament, by Salvador de Madariaga. Coward-McCann. Inc., New York. 377 pp. $5.00.*

It is the usual bad habit of book reviewers to declare the book under review to be the strongest, the wisest, the most powerful or the most comprehensive that has appeared on the subject. This may be a favor extended to their friends among the writers or publishers, it may be fear of having to buy their books in the future, or it may be that they are too lazy to read the book, and content themselves with an old formula.

But despite that, it has been a long time since I have read a book that has put on such a noble air of doing good to mankind as Madariago's *Disarmament*. It is told of an eminent American professor that when anyone entered his study to be philanthropic or "do good" to him, he instinctively looked around for some means of calling a policeman. That is how one feels upon reading this book.

In this volume a man sets out to marshal all the facts concerning disarmaments, and he has given detailed accounts of the various disarmament proposals and conferences, including the Kellogg Pact. These details he neatly wedges in between arguments against armaments. With the air of a weighty scholar he "discovers" that armament firms in every country are interested in fostering a state of affairs that they may net them huge profits, and general staffs are engaged in producing a situation that will keep them their jobs. Solemnly, weightily, he makes these discoveries that every Socialist has been pointing out for half a century. Then he heavily informs us that "the remedy for armaments lies in the abolition of war", and the pill he offers to accomplish this is the League of Nations, an instrument by which the British Empire, Ltd., dominates, browbeats, seduces or buys up the satallites lined up behind it. Not once does the author sense the fact that armaments leading to world slaughters are an integral and necessary part of the capitalist system and that the League of Nations is an institution for the support of that system. He would have us believe, instead, that the decisions about disarmament of what people call "statesmen" are the result of charming national differences in temperament. He speaks of English and French "national psychology" and "difference of character" although these differences are nothing but the reflection of the competition between rival British and French capitalist groups. The English workingman who is sent out to die for British capitalism has an entirely different "psychology" or "character" from those of his countrymen who send him out to die; in fact, his psychology and character corresponds more closely to that of the French workingman who is sent out to die for the owners of his country.

In the same impotent manner the author speaks of "good will"—a term entirely dependent upon the profit-making possibilities of the industrialists concerned. In fact, the book is interlaced with other similar phrases of early Victorian ideology such as "moral vs. physical force" "spiritual", "justice", "life", "feelings", public opinion", equality", etc., —all abstractions whose interpretation is entirely dependent upon the prevailing economic system. "The cause of war is the tendency of 'life' to create a set of conflicts"—a charming and airy phrase suitable for a tea-table conversation of fat rich women or of the fat rich lords who gather at Geneva periodically to balance armaments.

The book is a perfect product of the Geneva mind. It is polite, diplomatic, oily, and sometimes ridiculously funny in its grandeur. It is the work of a word juggler who would keep the vast masses of every country watching the juggling of the League of Nations, that the present system may continue to exist. As a product of Geneva, it is to be expected that it would attack and politely wipe out with phrases the proposals of Soviet Russia for complete and immediate disarmament; and that it would attack the Kellogg Pact and the United States for its disbelief in the League of Nations. This was but logical. The Kellogg Pact is the international tool or weapon of American imperialism just as the League of Nations is the tool of British imperialism, and there is a conflict for the control of the world going on between these two great rival groupings. The author of this book is on the British end of the business. engaged in the lucrative job of defending a British institution.

It is a "glorious fight" he tells us, this fight against armament—just as if there were something to it all except a ceaseless activity of capitalists and their intellectual bell-hops to keep the system running a little longer. The book is to be recommended to the leisure classes whose intellectual roots are in the abstract phrases of the Victorian era, but whose economic roots are in the present economic system. The book would also afford a few hours of amusement to big business men and generals. Revolutionaries who read it should be prepared for cynical reaction to this writer who most certainly wears a cut-a-way, striped pants, a high hat and a walking stick. And even, perhaps, a monocle.

Agnes Smedley

## Japanese Domesticity

*The Shoji, by Mdlle Kikou Yamata, translated from the French by J. and S.F. Mills Whitham. Publishers: Lincoln Macveagh, the Dial Press, New York.*

This delightful series of sketches and gossip of Japanese life will help an afternoon pass pleasantly. It pleads for a better appreciation of the high standard of Japanese domesticity and of the happy simple atmosphere prevailing in Japanese homes, where European prudishness is unknown. The translation itself is unusually well done, conveying that appreciation of color and beauty inherent in both the Japanese and French and so evidently a dominating trait of the authoress.

Says Mademoiselle Yamata "Our Islands were the Earthly Paradise before the Apple and the Fall. We were not aware of our nakedness until instructed by the West. Then came the public notice: 'You are forbidden to show your legs'"

And again

"We are enraptured by the beauty of plants and the poetry of earth"

And to our modern blue-stockings-

"A woman in Japan is honoured, primarily because she is a woman, and must find her happiness as a wife and as a mother rather than as an isolated ego"

Phrases such as-

"The secret of art.....can be summarised in a phrase: the attempt to make the invisible visible."

"The cherry trees have blossomed into rosy cascades, and every flower-cup has its five bright spots" are only two among many happy descriptions of scenes which are as colorful as a Japanese wood-cut.

Mademoiselle Kikou Yamata has given the title of *The Shoji* to this book of sketches of Japanese life, because the Shoji, or sliding screen, which separates the rooms of a Japanese house is, in some manner, characteristic of the family life of Japan, at once so enclosed and intimate, yet so completely the concern of society. It is perhaps natural that Mlle. Yamata, the daughter of a Japanese father and a French mother, should deal principally with the problem of the relation of the sexes. This is always the most acute of all the problems that arise with the impact of one civilization upon another. Mlle. Yamata shows us simply, charmingly, yet with the keenness of a Japanese sword, the bitterness of the conflict, which may arise within the heart of a Japanese, attracted on the one hand by the novelty of a new mode of life, yet rooted in the old by a fervent patriotism.

## Yao King Coming to China for Trial

Ying Kao, until recently Chinese Vice-Consul at San Francisco, Mrs. Kao, and Suen Foon, Counsellor of the Consulate, who are charged with attempting to smuggle opium and other contraband into the United States, and with making false statements to customs officials, are being returned to China for trial in a Chinese court, in accordance with a request to the United States Government by C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington. They are reported to have sailed from San Francisco on the *Shinyo Maru* on August 14.

## Misselwitz, Times Correspondent, Going Home

Henry F. Misselwitz, chief correspondent in the Far East for the *New York Times* during the past 2½ years, with headquarters in Shanghai, is leaving China for New York, toward the latter part of this month. The departure of "Missie"—as he has come to be known among hundreds of Chinese and foreign friends—will be much regretted, for this youngest of the foreign correspondents has been one of the most popular representatives of his profession here.

Mr. Misselwitz has been in the Far East for approximately 5 years. Before coming to China he was in Tokio, with the *Japan Advertiser*, for 2½ years. He arrived in Shanghai at the time of the capture of the city by the Nationalists, taking over the work of *New York Times* correspondence from Frederick Moore in the summer of 1927. He covered the Chinese revolution from that time on. Proceeding to Hankow, he wrote of the significant split between the left and right wings of the Kuomintang, an event which curtained the Chen-Borodin regime and marked the end of communistic influence in the present National Government. Later Mr. Misselwitz went to Tientsin and covered for the *Times* the so-called "Siege of Tientsin." In the spring of 1928 he spent several weeks in Manchuria, with headquarters at Mukden, making an investigation of the mysterious bombing of the late Chang Tso-ling, Manchurian warlord. He covered the more important events in the Stimson administration of the Philippines and this July went to Manila to report the inaugural ceremonies accompanying the installation in office of Governor-General Davis.

Henry F. Misselwitz

Interviewed by a representative of the *Review* regarding plans, Mr. Misselwitz said: "I am returning to Ameaica sometime the latter part of this month. From Shanghai I probably will go south, and perhaps will visit both Africa and South America en route to New York."

"Missie" has become widely known as the youngest foreign correspondent of a major paper in the world. He was 26 years old when he took over his duties here with the *New York Times*. Of him *Who's Who in America* has the following to say:

"Henry F. Misselwitz was born July 24, 1900, in Leavenworth, Kansas. He received his degree of Bachelor of Journalism at the University of Missouri in 1922. His early newspaper training was with the *Kansas City Star* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. An instructor in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri from 1923 to 1924, he next joined the staff of the *Japan Advertiser* and later concurrently was editor of the *Trans-Pacific Weekly*, published by the *Japan Aevertiser*. In 1927 he went to Shanghai, where during February and March he acted as correspondent for the *United Press*. In April he was made chief Far Eastern correspondent for the *New York Times*. He is a member of the American Japan Society, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Delta Chi and Kappa Tau Alpha."

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Shanghai, China,
August 14, 1929.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lugebil
Special Administratrix.
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# Traffic Conditions on The Chinese Eastern Railway

BY FANG TSI-KUAN

*Chinese General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway*

IN consequence of contradictory rumours regarding the circumstances which forced the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway temporarily to suspend the loading of east-bound exports, the Administration of the Railway feels bound to give the following explanations showing the necessity for adopting the above mentioned temporary measures.

On July 12, 1929, instead of receiving the usual return of cars from the Ussuri Railway consisting of about 300 units, only 82 cars (by tonnage) were returned and on July 13th only 6 cars, whereas the Chinese Eastern Railway transferred 322 cars on July 12th and 190 cars on July 13th.

Consequently, the indebtedness in cars on the part of the Ussuri Railway increased to 457 units on July 13th, and the Administration of the Railway, being worried on account of the non-return of cars for exchange, as well as of locomotives for the hauling of trains loaded with export goods, on the same date (July 13) telegraphed to the Administration of the Ussuri Railway requesting that rolling stock should be immediately despatched to restore normal operations for the transportation of exports.

In addition to the delay in returning freight cars and despatching locomotives for loaded trains, the Ussuri Railway on July 14th, also failed to return a through passenger train, whereby the through passenger traffic was also discontinued.

On July 15th the Administration of the Railway again despatched a telegram to the Ussuri Railway requesting the return of the freight cars, as well as the through passenger train that was held up.

On the same date a telegram was received from the Ussuri Railway Administration advising that a temporary delay in the return of cars to Pogranichnaia (Suifenho) had been caused by the despatching of rolling stock for the liquidation of considerable destructions from inundations and that measures for settling the debt in cars had been taken.

### Rolling Stock Still Held

However, the Chinese Eastern Railway, which on July 17th was holding in readiness 12 loaded trains at Pogranichnaia (Suifenho) and a total of about 1,800 cars in the Ussuri direction warranting six normal daily transfers at Pogranichnaia (Suifenho), has not received up to the presnt time any cars from the Ussuri Railway in exchange for those loaded with exportgoods, nor has the held-up passenger train been returned.

According to information received on the morning of July 17, trains Nos. 3105 and 3103 were moving towards Pogranichnaia (Suifenho) from the Ussuri Railway with cars despatched for the settlement of the indebtedness.

Owing to the rupture of rod, telegraph and despatcher connections a conductor was sent at 12.30 on July 17 from Pogranichnaia (Suifenho) to the adjoining "Sonovaia Pad" junction of the Ussuri Railway with the permission to receive the train; however in spite of this no trains arrived from the Ussuri Railway.

Though by a subsequent telegram of July 17th the Ussuri Railway explained that washouts of the track had occurred on the Amur sections of the railway and not on the section between Pogranichnaia (Suifnho) and Vladivostok, however this telegram failed to give adequate explanations regarding the exact state of affairs, because there being no wash-outs on the Vladivostok-Pogranichnaia (Suifenho) section, it seems that there should not have been any obstacles to the return at least of the held-up passenger train.

The Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway considered necessary to advise by telegraph both the Board of Directors of the Ussuri Railway and the Commissariat of Communications at Moscow of the circumstances of this affair.

Consequently; 1) the Chinese Eastern Railway, on its part took in time all measures in order to reestablish the normal passenger freight traffic as quickly as possible; 2) the Chinese Eastern Railway is holding in readiness about 1,800 loaded cars to be despatched to the Uussri Railway, and 3) the Chinese Eastern Railway is fully prepared immediately to proceed to the transfer of loaded trains as soon as the return of rolling stock is reestablished and the indebtedness in respect of cars settled.

All the above proves that the Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway cannot be held responsible for the violation of the normal course of exports and the interuption of passenger traffic. July 19, 1929

*The above article reached the Review directly from the head office of the Chinese Eastern Railway, accompanied by the following letter from the Chinese Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway:*

15 August, 1929.

The Editor,
China Weekly Review,
Shanghai.
Dear Sir,

Owing to the fact that several foreign newspapers published certain information throwing an incorrect light upon the reasons which caused the interruption of through passenger traffic over the Chinese Eastern Railway for travellers proceeding via Siberia from Europe to Asia, or vice versa, as well as of the freight traffic in the direction of Vladivostok, I would request you hereby kindly to insert in your esteemed newspaper my enclosed explanations, dated July 19, 1929.

At the same time I have the honour to inform you that the running of passenger trains on the Chinese Eastern Railway has not been interrupted a single day.

Enclosed you will also find a notice containing an abridged time table of passenger trains actually operated on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which I would also request you kindly to have printed in your newspaper.

From this notice you will observe that the running of passenger trains on the Chinese Eastern Railway is effected regularly, and that passengers travelling via Siberia from Europe to Asia, or vice versa, may avail themselves of all the facilities offered by the trains of the Chinese Eastern Railway at any moment, as soon as the railways of the U.S.S.R. would be prepared to reestablish an unhindered passage of the ravelling public in the traffic above mentioned.

Very respectfully yours,
Fan Tsi kuan
Acting General Manager

# Trade Inquiries

The following inquiries have been received at the American Consulate General in Shanghai from American business houses. The Consulate assumes no responsibility for the firms referred to, though in some cases references can be given to persons interested upon application.

269 *Lubricating Oils.*—A New York manufacturer of upper cylinder lubricating oils for mixing with gasolene, desires a local distributor. (File No. 866.16.).

270 *Vacuum Cleaners*—A New Jersey manufacturer of vacuum cleaners desires the services of a local agent. (File No. 866.12.)

271 *Elastics.*—A New York exporter desires to establish an agency in Shanghai for the distribution of elastics. (File No. 868.47.)

272 *Chinese Asbestos.*—A firm in New York City desires to make connections with exporters of first quality Chinese asbestos. (File No. 866.21.)

273 *Synthetic Aromatic Chemicals, Flavors, Flower Oils, Colors.*—A New York firm, manufacturing the above named products, desires to sell its goods on the market here. (File No. 869.5/869.11.)

274 *Pharmaceutical Products.*—A New York manufacturer of pharmaceutical products, desires to place his goods on the Shanghai market. (File No. 869.5.)

275 *Osseine.*—A New York firm desires to make connections with local exporters of osseine. (File No. 869.11.)

276 *Flavoring Extracts.*—A New York firm manufacturing flavoring extracts, desires to sell its products on the local market. (File No. 869.11.)

277 *Dye Resisting Writing Tubes.*—A Pennsylvania manufacturer desires a distributor in China for his products. (File No. 869.2.)

278 *Proprietary Medicines.*—A New York manufacturing chemist desires representation in Shanghai by a firm of commission agents (not a drug store) for the sale of a remedy for Rheumatism and G. U. infectious diseases. (File No. 869.5.)

279 *Silk Lingerie.*—Several importers of silk lingerie desire to connect with local exporters of Chinese embroidered silk lingerie. (File No. 868.27.)

*280 Automatic Vending Machines.*—A Chicago manufacturing company solicits inquiries from buyers of Automatic Venders, Accurate Dial Scales and other constructions. (File No. 866.12.)

*281 Industrial Locomotives.*—A Pennsylvania firm of manufacturers desires to be represented in China by a firm or individual with technical or engineering experience for the sale of Industrial Type of Locomotives. (File No. 866.16.)

*282 Canned Food Products.*—A Maine concern desires representation for the distribution of their canned food products—particularly vegetables. (File No. 869.11.)

*283 Motion Picture Projectors.*—A New York concern wishes representation for the Motion Picture Projectors that they manufacture, also for lenses of well known make. (File No. 867.3.)

*284 Music For Motion Picture Houses.*—A New York firm of music publishers desires representation in Shanghai for the sale of their Special Music for Motion Picture houses. (File No. 840.6.)

*285 Wolfram Ore Also Antimony Regulus.*—A New York firm is anxious to make contact with reliable and responsible producers and shippers of Wolfram Ore also Antimony Regulus who are free of engagements in the USA. (File No. 863.5.)

*286 Safety Razors And Blades.*—A Jersey City, N.J., manufacturer of a well known Safety Razor desires representation for the sale and general distribution of their razors and blades. (File No. 866.12.)

*287 Electric Heating and Ventilating Appliances.*—A Chicago company desires representation for the sale in China of their Electric Propelling Fans, Blowers and Heaters. (File No. 866.12.)

*288 Cosmetics, Powders and Toilet Preparations.*—A New York corporation of high grade, world advertised cosmetics, powders and toilet preparations, desires to market its products in China. (File No. 869.5)

*289 Automatic Steam Radiators.*—A California company desires representation for the marketing of their Automatic Steam Radiators. (File No. 866.12.)

*290 Shoe Polishes.*—A New York manufacturer of shoe polishes desires representation for the sale and distribution of its well known brands of shoe polishes. (File No. 868.46.)

*291 Automobile Parts.*—A New York manufacturer and factory distributor desires a representative acting interested in importing automobile parts for all popular priced American cars. (File No. 866.16.)

*292 Tennis Racket Strings.*—A Washington, D. C., company desires representation for the sale of tennis racket strings, made of material other than catgut, and now used by the leading manufacturer of sporting goods because it meetts all the requirements of catgut, is said to be stronger, more damp resisting, has a higher resiliency and above all is cheaper. (File No. 867.1.)

*293 Witch Hazel.*—A Connecticut distiller of Witch Hazel desires to export that product to China. (File No. 869.5.)

*294 Low Priced Cameras.*—A New Jersey corporation desires representation for the sale of a new patented low priced camera (which retails in the U.S.A. for $1.50.) The camera is said to be the simplest ever invented, uses films, and is offered in six different colors. (File No. 867.3.)

*295 Electric Sprays, Torches, Etc.*—An Indiana manufacturer desires representation by a live concern able to aggressively push the sale of the Electric Sprays, Kerosene Blow Torches, Auto Air Guns, etc., suitable for plumbers, auto refinishers, in fact every shop, factory, mill, mine, power plant, etc. (File No. 866.12.)

*296 Petrolatum.*—A New York mauufacturer of Petrolatum and white oils desires contact with a buyer of said products. (File No. 863.6.)

*297 Hydraulic Chairs.*—A Cincinnati manufacturer of Professional Hydraulic Chairs, for barber shops, beauty parlors, opticians, occulists, etc., desires a representative for the marketing of such chairs. (File No. 866.17.)

*298 Medicine Cabinets.*—A Chicago firm desires a representative for the distribution and sale of their Steel Bathroom (Medicine) Cabinets. (File No. 866.3.)

*299 Flour, Rice and Cereal Mill Machinery.*—A New York firm desires representation by a local firm for the sale and distributionof above machinery. File No. 866.12.)

*300 Philippine Hats & Dresses.*—A Manila manufacturer and exporter of Philippine Hats and Dresses invites correspondence from local millinery shops and department stores. (File No. 868.26.)

*301 Canned Fish and Old Newspapers.*—A Los Angeles firm desires to make contact with local importers of canned fish, especially sardines, and old newspapers. (File 868.32/869.11.)

## PLANNING A NEW NANKING

(*Continued from page 545*)

**Recreation**

No orderly development of a city is possible unless the government has authority of supervision over the developments. For this purpose, a series of proposed laws have been prepared. The first is the National Government Enabling Act for Planning and Zoning, to be incorporated in the National Land Laws. The purpose of the "Enabling Act" is to give the municipalities throughout China a certain number of well-defined powers among which are powers to govern the establishment and functioning of the City Planning Commissions and powers of excess and zone condemnation. The second is the Nanking Zoning Ordinance and Map, which divides the city into residence, business and industrial districts and places suitable limitations on sizes and uses of buildings in each type of district.

**Legislation**

Urban life is more healthy when there is opportunity for people to have plenty of outdoor recreation. As Nanking is laid out in a region full of lakes, waterways and moderately high mountains, very little work is needed to make it a beautiful city. Still recreation has received very careful attention from the city planner. A system of parks and parkways has been laid out. They will cover a bigger area than the parks of Washington which are known for their beauty. The Chin Hwai Ho which is now no more than an open sewer will be dredged. Its shores will be bordered by parkways for the use of pleasure seekers and motorists. The city wall will be converted into an elevated motor road for sight-seeing. A bathing beach is to be located outside of Hai-Ling Men where the Chung Shan Malu is. A race course is being planned to be located north east of Hsia Kwan.

Of course the greatest difficulty in the way of carrying out the plans is lack of adequate funds. For this purpose, a chapter on "Financing" will be included in the final report. This, however, does not mean that problem is thereby solved—though the suggestions will help to solve some of the difficulties. The final burden still rests with the Government to devise ways and means for raising the requisite funds to construct the Capital. The outlook, however, by no means calls for pessimism. This country is on its way to normality. Given a short period of peace and prosperity, the Government should have no difficulty in financing its plans.

There are other items of minor importance in the plans of the Capital but space will not permit giving the details. Suffice it to say that everything within the range of city planning has been included and worked out according to the latest ideas in town planning.

Before coming to a conclusion, there is another thought that the writer would like to leave with the readers and this is the significanse of the successful planning of the City of Nanking. With a few exceptions, most of the cities in the country are dreadfully behind time. Squalid and narrow streets, absence of modern sanitation and inadequate supply of pure water and electricity for illumination are the prevailing conditions in practically every city or town. With Nanking well planned and constructed, the country may wake up one day to the necessity of town-planning. Those cities which can afford to do so will engage specialists to prepare plans for them, but the majority of them which do not have sufficient means will have to be satisfied with obtaining ideas from other cities. With this in mind what could be better than that they obtain ideas from the National Capital, the comprehensive scheme of which includes practically every phase of city-planning! Thus, the planning and building of Nanking would not only be an end and aim in itself, but may bring about a better city movement and a national economy quite unexpected even by its initiators.

## Socialists and Nationalists Clash in Austria

August 18 a clash occurred between Socialists and Nationalists at Sankt Lorenzen in Austria, resulting in the death of several persons and the wounding of more than one hundred. Minor encounters have been reported from many places, including Vienna, and both Socialists and Nationalists are preparing for further trouble, although the Government is taking no steps to interfere. Labour in Austria dominates in the cities, while the members of the Heimwehr, or Home Defence Corps, the Nationalist organization, are chiefly from the rural districts. Unbiassed observers place the blame for the fighting in Sankt Lorenzen with the Heimwehr which is said to have taken the initiative in the rioting. The Socialist leaders on Aug. 20 summoned a meeting and adopted a resolution placing the responsibility for the incident with the Nationalist organization and protesting against the inactive and evasive attitude of the Government.

# "ACROSS SHANTUNG"

On The

## KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

*(Tsinan-Tsingtao Line)*

From Tsingtao, "the Garden City of Asia", on the Pacific coast, one can travel across the province of Shantung to Tsinanfu, 245 miles inland, in less than twelve hours. There are three trains operating every twenty-four hours and first class service, including dining cars, sleeping cars and parlor cars, enable you to made the trip in perfect comfort.

The route takes you through the heart of Shantung, through landscapes of ever-changing patterns of interest: plains and valleys and picturesque mountain country. You see the thriving trade centers such as Chang-tien, Wei-hsien, Chou-tsien, Kiao-chou and other towns along the route. Chairs and wheelbarrows and carriages await you at every station, where if you choose, you may drop off for a few hours and roam through the interesting streets and in the ancient temples that every town along this route boasts. You travel through one of the richest silk producing centers in China and you see yards and yards of other fabrics, crepes, satins, pongees, tussur yarn, and glass, leather goods, wool and cotton, all in barter. Connections may be made at Tsinanfu, with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Nanking and Shanghai, or for Tientsin and Peiping.

For information concerning rates, schedules, special accommodations, etc., apply at any Tourist Agency or communicate direct with

## THE KIAO-TSI RAILWAY

*(Also Called Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway)*

**Head Office**

TSINGTAO, CHINA.

An advertisement of the ChineseGovernment Railways.

No. 4


## MANCHURIAN REPORTS SHOW MENACING SITUATION

*(Continued from page 542)*

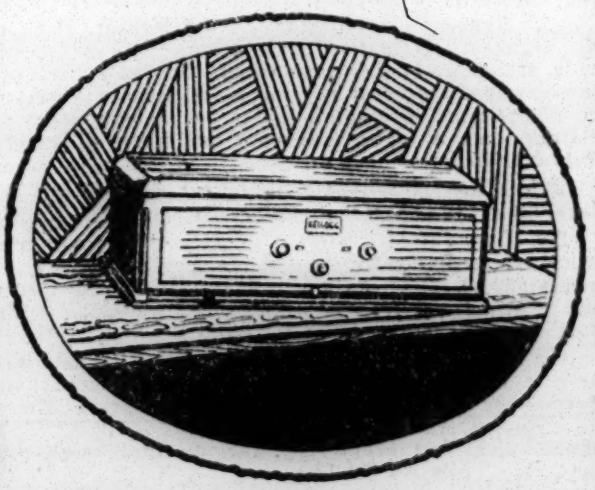
the Soviet Russian employees of the Railway have been deprived of their employment, and are suffering great distress "since the Chinese authorities have confiscated their property."

Dispatches from Harbin received in Tokyo say that with the increasing numbers of Chinese troops on the border and along the railway they are assuming a more "truculent" attitude. The messages further assert that "the Chinese authorities are circulating reports detrimental to the Soviet through the medium of the radio and the press, alleging that Soviet troops have been guilty of incendiarism, looting, and incursions into Chinese territory."

### A "Foreign Report"

A *Reuter* message from Peiping quotes a "very reliable foreign report" dated August 19 regarding clashes between small Russian raiding parties and Chinese troops near Manchuli, Suifenho (Pogranichnaya), and Lahasusu, giving the number of Chinese killed and wounded as two hundred, also reporting bad treatment of Russian and Japanese women by some Chinese soldiers at Harbin and cruel treatment by the military of Soviet prisoners and interned Russians, and the evacuation by Chinese troops of some territory across the Amur from Blagoveshchensk owing to constant pillaging by Russian raiding parties.

The thirty-nine Soviet Russians who were arrested at Harbin at the time of the raid on the Consulate, and who went on a hunger strike a week ago as a protest against ten weeks imprisonment without semblance of trial, abandoned the strike after five days upon an assurance obtained by the German Consul from the Chinese authorities that these prisoners would be given a formal trial within a week. All are emaciated, and three have been sent to hospital.

**KELLOGG "GOLDEN-TONED" RADIO**

Model 515: A table set completely self-contained, except speaker. Cabinet of molded metal finished in two-tone warm brown. Height 9¼ inches, width 28⅝ inches, depth 12⅛ inches. List price, including four Kellogg A-C tubes, one Kellogg 403 A-C power tube, and one 280 rectifier tube M. $265.

**A. C. Operated—No Batteries Required**

## Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.

*12 Nanking Road,*
*Shanghai.*

# Men and Events

Mr. S. Y. Livingston Hu, techincal expert with the Ministry of Railways of North China, has returned to Nanking.

Minister Sun Fo of the Railways, and his staff, arrived in Nanking this week, after an extended inspection tour of north China railways.

Mise Eva Chang, Nanking correspondent for the China Weekly Review and the Chicago Tribune, has been in Shanghai for the past week. She will return to Nanking shortly.

Robert Unseld, formerly American Vice consul at Sourabaya, Java, has been spending the last two weeks in Shanghai. He left here for Peking, early last week, but is expected to return in September.

Mr. Jacob (Jack) Spunt, who was a well known local broker, died last Monday evening, at the General Hospital, of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Spunt was 45 years old and has spent many years in the Orient.

Paul Nyhus, Commissioner for Agriculture for China, of the United States Department of Agriculture, left Shanghai last Wednesday, on an extensive survey trip which will take him as far as Sianfu. He expects to be gone about three weeks.

Mr. Hin Wong, Canton correspondent for the *China Weekly Review*, who has been staying in Shanghai for several days, left here last week for Peiping, where he will join the faculty of Yen-ching University, as lecturer in the School of Journalism.

J. B. Powell, editor of the *China Weekly Review*, and correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*, is still in Harbin, where he has remained for several weeks, covering the news in connection with the Sino-Russian dispute in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

General Li Chi-sum, who has been detained by the National Government ever since the Disbandment Conference of last January, at last has been released and, upon his return from Tongshan to Nanking last week, it was announced he would be given a high government office.

Mr. W. Y. "Nick" Char, attorney whose dual American and Chinese citizenship is still in dispute, and who was recently sentenced to three months in jail on charges of battery and assault, continues to serve his sentence, while American authorities are agitating for his release.

A United Press message states that for the first time in the history of American banking, an institution has published a statement showing resources exceeding two billion gold dollars. The financial house is the National City Bank, whose July 8 statement announces resources of $2,062,400,220.

Mr. C. Holden, representing Stanco, Inc.. American manufacturers of "Flit", the "fly-chaser", arrived in Shanghai recently and announced that he will remain here several months in the interest of his company. Mr. Holden formerly was on the staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the late President Woodrow Wilson of the United States, arrived in Shanghai yesterday, aboard a Japanese boat, on a world cruise. She will remain here a few days and then continue her voyage. It is understood her visit is purely a pleasure mission and that it has no political significance.

## Graf Zeppelin Reaches Tokyo After Record Flight

The great dirigible Graf Zeppelin, which left Friedrichshafen at 4.30 on the morning of August 15 for her cruise around the world, arrived at Kasumigaura, Japan, at 6 27 on the afternoon of August 20.

There was a tremendous reception given the ship upon her arrival in Japan, where she flew over Tokyo and Yokohama before returning to Kasumigaura to come to rest.

She was scheduled to leave Japan on the night of August 22

NOW IN CHINA!
Rexall
The Sign of Quality in Good Drug Products
Hugo Reiss & Co. Agents Shanghai,

## RUSSIA OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ON THE C. E. R. DISPUTE

(*Continued from page 543*)

compelled to take a firm stand lest Communism may again play havoc in China. China has had enough experience of Communist outrages. The Government has the full support of the people in this.

To-day China has to pursue one of two courses,—either to take a firm but conciliatory stand towards Soviet Russia, or again fall into the clutches of Communists.

2.—The Foreign Ministry has telegraphed to Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, instructing him to inform the U. S. Government, and other signatory Powers to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, of China's intention to settle the Sino-Russian controversy through peaceful means in deference to the spirit of the Kellogg Pact. But should China's right of self-defence be infringed, China, will be ready to defend the nation.

3.—The Ministry has telegraphed to Mr. Chao-yang at Harbin instructing him to return to Nanking and then proceed to his post as Minister to Finland by the sea route. This indicates the Government's determination; since Russia has no sincere intention to open a parley with China there is no need for Minister Chu to remain at Harbin.

(This report also refers briefly to the successful Sino-Polish negotiations and the receipt of replies from abroad on the abolition of extra-territoriality.)

### Firm Attutude

Nanking, Aug. 19.

At this morning's memorial service in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C.T. Wang said:

"Regarding the Sino-Russian situation the National Government will continue to maintain a firm but conciliatory attitude in defending Chinese territory and national rights. Communist activities conducted by the Soviets and their consequent scourge in China are too well known to need reiteration. In order to spare the people from chronic devastating disturbances, China will not waver in its determination to rid the country of communist activities.

"The National Government hos ordered General Chang Hsueh-liang to send 60,000 men to the front—for defensive purposes only—in view of the threatening attitude and raids of Soviet troops on the border.

"The Government is ready to dispatch further reinforcements if and when necessary. The chief object will be to maintain peace and order and to prevent Soviet troops from pillaging Chinese border towns.

## CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION DUTY DEPOSITS.

The Public is hereby notified that from to-day special receipts will be issued by the Appraising Department for all deposits accepted *in lieu* of duty. Holders of receipts are warned not to lose them as a deposit, when refundable, will be given to whoever presents the receipt.

N. H. Schregadus
For Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1929.

# From the Chinese Press

*News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun), and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.*

*Tuesday, Aug. 13.*—A public loan of $30,000,000 is to be issued to provide for dredging and widening work on the Huai River.—Yang Shu-chwang, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government is expected to assume the chairmanship of the Anti-Communist Menace Committee.—Ho Chen-chun, representative of Chiang Kai-shek has returned from Taiyuan where he conferred with Yen Hsi-shan.—Yen Hsi-shan has recommended the appointment of Wang Tseng-kuo as successor to Hsu Yung-chang as chairman of the Suiyuan Government.—The Headquarters of all Route Armies are to be maintained for the present in order to facilitate the enforcement of military reorganization and disbandment.—It is reported from Shenyang that Chinese railway guards on duty at the foot of a bridge on the Harbin-Manchuli line near Manchuli were driven away by Japanese troops.—Three detachments of Hunan forces are advancing separately upon Ho Lung, the Communist leader who is holding Tzeli in eastern Hunan.—According to an official estimate of the damage resulting from the recent heavy rainfall in Liaoning, 130 villages were inundated and 160,000 mow of farm land denuded of their crops.—The reply of the French Government to the National Government's note on the abolition of extrality has been received.—Reports of sustained fire by Soviet troops across the border at Suifenho have been received at Nanking from Harbin.—Repairs to the damages on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway caused by the over-flowing of the Yungting River have been completed.—The National Highway Planning Committee has formulated a program for the construction of a network of railways throughout the country.—Peace and perseverance form the keynote of speeches delivered at the weekly memorial service by Hu Han-min and Koo Ying-fen.

*Wednesday, Aug. 14.*—Another 300 feet of the embankment on the northern bank of the Yungting River has collapsed as a result of the flood.—The State Council has ordered the arrest of Huang Shao-hsiang and Wen Shu-teh, leaders of the Kwangsi Clique.—Liu Kwang of the General Staff of the National Government has arrived in Kirin to inspect the defences on the Siberia-Manchuria border.—Lu Chung-lin, Director of the 2nd Disbandment Office, states that disbandment of part of the Northwestern Army has already begun.—Negotiations for the conclusion of a Sino-Polish Treaty of Amity and Commerce have been completed.—The State Council has issued an order strictly forbidding strikes among Telegraph and Postal employees.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed Minister Chiang Tso-ping of the Chinese Legation in Berlin to protest to Foreign Minister Streseman against the firing by Soviet troops across the border at Suifenho on the morning of Aug. 11.—T. V. Soong has recommended a demarcation of the duties of the Ministry of Communications and the Customs Administration under the Ministry of Finance.—Chang Hsueh-liang has been personally inspecting the defence along the border of Liaoning.—Soviet employees of the C.E.R., arrested for instigation of strikes, arson and destruction of property have been placed in detention.—The Mei River has overflowed its banks causing heavy damage in Hunan.—The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin states that the report of rough handling of the American Vice-Consul there is without foundation.—Soviet troops are reported to have launched an attack upon Chaohsinhsien, a small town on the southern bank of the Amur River.—The British Government's reply to the National Government's note on extrality has been received.—The Manchurian authorities have formulated measures for the employment of soldiers following their repatriation.

*Thursday, Aug. 15.*—The Ministry of Education has ordered that comfortable and hygienic dormitories be provided for students at all public and private schools.—The Hopei Government has forbidden further recruiting of troops in violation of the disbandment program.—A general survey of the course of the Yangtse River for the purpose of improvements has been completed by engineers of the Yangtse River Conservancy Board.—Embankments on both sides of the Yungting River continue to collapse.—Reports of serious fighting between the Chinese and Soviet troops on the borders of Kirin Province have not been officially confirmed.—It is expected that the order for the general offensive against the Communists under Chu Teh and Mao Cheh-tung will be issued tomorrow.—Another attempt at settling Japanese farmers in Manchuria is to be undertaken this fall and next spring.—Chang Hsueh-liang reports that over 1000 Chinese residents in Vladivostok are still under detention by the Soviet authorities.

*Friday, Aug. 16.*—Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Honan Government has left Kaifeng for Nanking to consult Chiang Kai-shek.—Negotiations for the conclusion of a Sino-Czechoslovakian Treaty have been completed.—$1,600,000 from the returned Belgian Boxer indemnity Fund will be used by the Ministry of Railways for the purchase of rolling-stock.—A law for the protection of members of the Central Yuan has been passed.—C. T. Wang denies the press reports of a conflict of opinion between the Central Government and the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces regarding the Sino-Russian situation.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Chinese Minister to Tokyo to call the Japanese Government's attention to increased Japanese military activity at Changchun.—60,000 troops of the Northeastern Defence Forces have left Shanyang for the eastern and western borders to concentrate at Manchuli and Suifenho.—300 Soviet military lorries have arrived at Sanghsienfeng according to a despatch from the Field Headquarters.—According to the financial budget of Shantung, the revenue of the province totals $21,269,371.—The Ministry of Finance is to be authorized to issue treasury bonds to the amount of $70,000,000 to meet the disbandment enforcement expenses and the monthly military expenditures.

*Saturday, Aug. 17.*—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has despatched a telegram to the Chinese minister at Berlin for transmission to the German Government concerning the belligerent actions of Soviet troops near the Siberia-Manchurian border.—The State Council has issued an order to the various disbandment districts forbidding the further recruiting of troops during the period of disbandment enforcement.—A despatch calling for immediate remittance of flood relief funds for the province of Hunan has been received from Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Government.—Flood waters on the rivers of Hopei province are gradually receding.—Chen Wei-yuan, Commander of the Kwangtung units in the campaign against the Communists, reports that the city of Yungting has been recaptured by Government forces.—The State Council has appointed C. C. Wu, Minister to Washington, Chiang Tso-ping, Minister to Berlin and Kao Lu, Minister to Paris, as delegates of the National Government to the next session of the League of Nations at Geneva.—Martial law was declared effective in Harbin today.—Han Fu-chu, Commander of the 3rd Route Army, has arrived in Nanking from Honan.—Chinese Communists are said to have cut the telephone lines between Harbin and Manchuli and Harbin and Suifenho.—Special precautions are to be maintained in the border districts against activities of White Russians.

*Sunday and Monday, Aug. 18 and 19.*—The Central and 1st Disbandment Areas will commence their reorganization on Aug. 21.—The 18th Division under Lu Tih-pin is preparing to advance into Kiangsi for bandit suppression duties in the region along the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway.—The Swedish Minister to Japan is leaving Tokyo shortly for Nanking to present his credentials as Minister to China to Chiang Kai-shek.—J. K. Choy has been appointed to study railway conditions in Great Britain.—Sun Fo, having completed his inspection of the Kiao-Tai Railway, is now en route to the Capital.—To prevent further flooding, the National Reconstruction Committee has petitioned the Executive Yuan for the appropriation of $1,130,000 for conservancy work on the Yungting River.—The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Hailar has reported that a Chinese merchant steamer was fired upon and detained by Soviet soldiers at Hsulotien.—Communiques dated Aug. 16 reporting the Soviet invasion of Manchuria have been received from Chang Hsueh-liang.—Lu Chung-lin, newly appointed Minister of War, has been formally inducted into office.—The 11th Army Corps under Liu Chen-hua is to be reorganized into two divisions and one brigade totalling 27,000 men.—A provincial finance conference is being summoned in Kiangsi.—Troops under Liu Ho-ting, of the Anhwei Provincial Forces are to be transferred to Fukien to assist in the campaign against the Communists.—A judicial survey relating to civil and criminal cases, prisons and the administration of justice throughout the country is being compiled by the Ministry of Judicial Administration.—Male adults living in the neighborhood of the projected national highway will be liable to participation in the

work of road-building.—Beginning Oct. 1, an Anti-Opium Week will be observed throughout the country.—An emergency meeting of military and civil officials in Shenyang was held on the 17th by Chang Hsueh-liang.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received a despatch from Chang Hsueh-liang reporting the attack upon Chalanor by Soviet troops on on the 16th and 17th inst.—A strict censorship of all postal matter in the Russian language is to be instituted by the postal authorities.—The Mexican Government has expressed its readiness to open negotiations with the National Government for the conclusion of a new Sino-Mexican treaty of amity and commerce.

# Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

*The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.*

*Peiping, Aug. 14.*—It is stated that China and Soviet Russia have each formulated a plan for mutual concessions.

*Manchuli, Aug. 14.*—The preliminary Sino-Russian negotiations having ended in failure, the three Chinese delegates have withdrawn to Harbin.

*Manchuli, Aug. 14.*—An encounter took place this afternoon between the Chinese and Soviet troops in the sector west of Manchuli.

*Harbin, Aug. 15.*—The rounding up by Chinese authorities of Soviet Russian employees along the C.E.R. continues.

*Hailar, Aug. 16.*—40 Soviet partizans have assailed a Chinese village east of Hailar.

*Nanking, Aug. 16.*—At today's State Council meeting it was decided that Wu Chao-shu, Chang Tso-pin and Kao Lo, Chinese Ministers to the United States, Germany and France respectively, be appointed delegates to the League of Nations.

*Peiping, Aug. 17.*—K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China will leave here shortly for home to take up a new post.

*Peiping, Aug. 17.*—Yen Hsi-shan has decided to remove from Chinsu to Chao-Yangtung, where he will confine himself for the present.

*Manchuli, Aug. 17.*—An encounter took place yesterday in the vicinity of Zalainor between Chinese and Soviet forces.

*Manchuli, Aug. 17.*—Residents of Manchuli have begun to evacuate the city.

*Peiping, Aug. 17.*—Ho Cheng-chun has gone to Mukden, by order of Chiang Kai-shek to confer with Chang Hseuh-liang.

*Mukden, Aug. 17.*—The Administrative Council of the Northeastern Provinces this afternoon held a meeting with regard to the Sino-Russian situation.

*Nanking, Aug. 19.*—Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Minister to Germany, has wired the National Government that he has completed the procedure for interpellating the Soviet Government on the subject of the military operations of the Soviet troops on the Siberian frontier.

*Harbin, Aug. 18.*—Bombs were thrown by Soviet Russians last night into the quarters of engine drivers at a station near Harbin, killing three Chinese.

*Kasumigaura, Aug. 19.*—The Graf Zeppelin landed at 6:27 this evening.

*Tokyo, Aug. 20.*—Mr. Koizumi, Minister of Communications, at 10:30 a. m. today received in audience Dr. Von Eckener and three other members of the Graf Zeppelin's crew.

*Harbin, Aug. 20.*—The Chinese authorities, in addition to the mobilization of the 7th brigade, have ordered the 10th brigade stationed in the northeastern part of Kirin to strengthen the defences of the Siberian frontier.

*Nanking, Aug. 21.*—An ordinance authorizing the issuance of treasury bonds to the amount of $70,000,000 to be utilized for military disbandment has been passed by the Legislative Yuan.

*Tokyo, Aug. 21.*—The Graf Zeppelin's preparations for her flight across the Pacific on which she will take off tomorrw morning, have been completed.

*Nanking, Aug. 21.*—K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China who has been appointed to a European post, left Peiping for Japan last night. The Japanese and Chinese Government agree on the appointment of Sadao Saburi as his successor in China.


## Peiping-Hankow Line

**"The Road Through the Heart of China"**

## Time Table

***In effect Feb. 20, 1929***

**From Peiping to Hankow**

| Station / Train | Peiping | Shih-kia-chuan | Cheng-chow | Hsiao-kan hsien | Han-kow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * No. 1 | d.18.00 | a. 2.16<br>d. 2.56 | a.17.15<br>d.17.35 | d.11.49 | a.14.20 |
| * No. 11 | d. 9.55 | a.19.27<br>d.20 07 | a.13.26<br>d.13.43 | a.12.18<br>d.12.23 | a.16.05 |
| * No. 3 | | | d.13.15 | a. 7.18<br>d. 7.21 | a. 9.50 |
| No. 9 | d. 9.40 | a.18.21<br>d.19.01 | a 10.50 | | |
| No. 23 | d. 5.40 | a 21.44 | | | |
| No. 25 | | d. 3.45 | a. 5.05 | | |
| No. 27 | | | d.10.06 | a.20.07<br>d.20.37 | a. 2.33 |
| No. 75 | | | | d.13.00 | a.17.05 |

**From Hankow to Peiping**

| Station / Train | Han-kow | Hsiao-kan-hsien | Cheng-chow | Shih-kia-chuan | Pei-ping |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * No. 2 | d.18.00 | d.20.39 | a.14.28<br>d.14.48 | a. 5.05<br>d. 5.45 | a.13.50 |
| * No. 12 | d.10.50 | a.14.51<br>d.14.56 | a.13.13<br>d.13.33 | a. 7.32<br>d. 8.12 | a.17.30 |
| * No. 4 | d.13.30 | a.16.01<br>d.16.03 | a.10.05 | | |
| No. 10 | | | d.17.41 | a. 9.33<br>d.10.13 | a.18.35 |
| No. 28 | d. 1.00 | a. 7.00<br>d. 7.20 | a.17.34 | | |
| No. 26 | | | d.22.34 | a. 2.15 | |
| No. 24 | | | | d. 7.40 | a 20.06 |
| No. 74 | d. 7.45 | a.11.39 | | | |

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

## American Gold Bond Quotations

| Name of Security | Coupon Rate % | Date of Maturity | | Sale Price August 22 | Approx. Yield to Maturity % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The National City Bank of New York | | New Stock | | 432 | —— |
| Argentine Government | 6 | Oct. 1, | 1960 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Australia | 4½ | May 1, | 1956 | 86 | 5.50 |
| U. S. of Brazil | 6½ | Oct. 15, | 1957 | 89¾ | 7.37 |
| Kingdom of Belgium | 7 | Nov. 1, | 1956 | 106 | 6.52 |
| City of Budapest | 6 | June 1, | 1962 | 76¼ | 8.04 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 4 | Perpetual Stk. | | 83⅛ | 4.80 |
| Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy. | 5 | Jan. 1, | 2000 | 76¼ | 6.58 |
| Chicago Rapid Transit Co. | 6 | July 1, | 1953 | 87 | 7.14 |
| Chile Copper Co. Debs. | 5 | Jan. 1, | 1947 | 94 | 5.54 |
| Chile Government (Railway) | 6 | Feb. 1, | 1961 | 91½ | 6.65 |
| Cuba Northern Railway | 5½ | June 1, | 1942 | 80½ | 7.93 |
| Chile Government | 6 | Sep. 1, | 1961 | 91¼ | 6.62 |
| Cuban Dominican Sugar | 7½ | Nov. 1, | 1944 | 70¼ | —— |
| Kingdom of Denmark | 6 | Jan. 1, | 1942 | 104 | 5.55 |
| Dutch East Indies | 5½ | Nov. 1, | 1955 | 103 | 5.29 |
| Republic of Finland | 5½ | Feb. 1, | 1958 | 86 | 6.60 |
| French Government | 7 | Dec. 1, | 1949 | 110 | 6.13 |
| German Government | 7 | Oct. 15, | 1949 | 106 | 6.46 |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture | 6 | Oct. 15, | 1960 | 81¼ | 7.53 |
| German Central Bank for Agriculture | 6 | Apr. 15, | 1938 | 86¾ | 8.20 |
| German General Electric Co. | 6 | May 1, | 1948 | 91 | 6.85 |
| Greek Government | 6 | Feb. 1, | 1968 | 82 | 7.43 |
| Ilseder Steel Corporation | 6 | Aug. 1, | 1948 | 83⅞ | 7.62 |
| Kingdom of Italy | 7 | Dec. 1, | 1951 | 95½ | 7.42 |
| Japanese Government | 6½ | Feb. 1, | 1954 | 100 | 6.50 |
| State of Minas Geraes (Brazil) | 6½ | Mar. 1, | 1958 | 88 | 7.53 |
| Mortgage Bank of Chile | 6 | Apr. 30, | 1961 | 91½ | 6.65 |
| Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp. | 5½ | Nov. 1, | 1957 | 89 | 6.34 |
| Kingdom of Norway | 6 | Oct. 15, | 1952 | 102½ | 5.80 |
| Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. | 6½ | Jan. 1, | 1941 | 94(bid) | 7.28 |
| Republic of Peru | 6 | Dec. 1, | 1960 | 84¼ | 7.24 |
| Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy. | 6 | Aug. 15, | 1958 | 99½ | 6.04 |
| Republic of Panama | 5 | May 15, | 1963 | 90 | 5.67 |
| State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil) | 6 | June 1, | 1968 | 83 | 7.33 |
| Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp. | 6 | Aug. 1, | 1953 | 91 | 6.76 |
| Saxon State Mortgage Inst | 6½ | Dec. 1, | 1946 | 91 | 7.43 |
| Saxon Public Works, Inc. | 6½ | May 1, | 1951 | 91 | 7.33 |
| Tokyo Electric Light Co. | 6 | Jun. 15, | 1953 | 87 | 7.14 |
| United Kingdom of Gr. Britain | 5½ | Feb. 1, | 1937 | 102 | 5.17 |
| City of Vienna | 6 | Nov. 1, | 1952 | 86¼ | 7.24 |
| Abitibi Power & Paper Co. | 6 | Cum. Pfd. Stock. | | 84 | 7.14 |
| Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Peptg. Pfd. Stock | 6 | (American Shrs) | | 81⅜ | 7.37 |
| Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.) | | Common Stock | | 39 | —— |
| General Mills, Inc. | 6 | Cum. Pfd. Stock. | | 95 | 6.32 |
| General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3.00 per annum) | | Common Stock | | 71½ | —— |
| Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible | 4 | Pfd. Stock | | 118⅞ | 3.36 |
| Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.) | | Common Stock | | 63⅜ | —— |
| Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp | 7 | Cum. Pfd. Stock. | | 60 | —— |
| Willys Overland Co. | 7 | Cum. Pfd. Stock | | 97 | 7.22 |
| General Motors Corp. (New) | | Common Stock | | 70⅝ | —— |
| Andes Copper Mining Co. | | Common Stock | | 53½ | —— |
| United States Steel Corp. | | Common Stock | | 247¼ | —— |
| Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey | | Common Stock | | 71 | —— |
| Standard Oil Co. of New York | | Common Stock | | 41 | —— |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Company | | Common Stock | | 99 | —— |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50) | 6 | Pfd. Stock | | 91 | 3.30 |
| United Aircraft & Transport Corp. | | Common Stock | | 130 | —— |

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

## Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 21st, August 1929

Silver:—Again this week we record the minimum of variation in the price of Bar Silver, which at the commencement was 24¼d. for spot and 24⅜d. for 2 months delivery, and to-day stands at 24 1/16d. and 1/16d respectively. The market generally is described as idle and inactive.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London has remained at 2/4 1/16d. the whole week.

A general impression, based on past experience, that hostilities in the North might bring about higher rates of exchange has not, as yet, materialized: rumours of military movements and complications have had no effect so far. The past week has been unusually dull, and genuine merchant business almost at a standstill. The movements of exchange do not call for any detailed description. Rates for T/T on London and New York opened at 2/4 9/16d. and 57⅝ respectively, and with hardly any variation have remained so. Cross-rates too have scarcely changed: the Gold Bar has wavered between a low of 392.60 and a high of 396.40

Rates at closing to-day are as follows: T/T on London 2/4 9/16d., on New York 57⅜ and Yen 81⅛.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sycee and Bar Silver | Tls. 90,274,000 | a decrease of Tls. 132,000 |
| Chinese and Mexican Dollars | 128,560,000 | an increase of $ 740,000 |

Estimated value Tls. 182,837,000 as against Tls. 120,399,000 held at this time last year.

| | Average rates for July | Thursday August 15th | Friday August 16th | Saturday August 17th | Monday August 19th | Tuesday August 20th | Wed., August 21th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank's selling rates | | opening / closing | opening / closing | opening / closing | opening / closing | opening / closing | opening / closing |
| T/T London | 2/4 240 | 2/4 1/4 | 2/4 1/4 | 2/4 1/4 | 2/4 1/2 | 2/4 3/4 | 2/4 1/4 |
| D/Dfts ,, | — | 2/4 9/16 | 2/4 9/16 | 2/4 9/16 | 2/4 9/16 | 2/4 9/16 | 2/4 9/16 |
| 4 m/s ,, | — | 2/4 7/16 | 2/4 7/16 | 2/4 7/16 | 2/4 7/16 | 2/4 7/16 | 2/4 7/16 |
| T/T India | 158.310 | 158½ | 158⅝ | 158½ | 158¼ | 158¼ | 158¼ |
| T/T France | 1,457.800 | 1460 | 1460 | 1460 | 1460 | 1460 | 1460 |
| T/T On N.Y Demand | 57.015 | 57 / 57⅛ | 57 / 57⅛ | 57 / 57⅛ | 57 / 57⅛ | 57 / 57⅛ | 57 / 57⅛ |
| T/T Hamburg R. M. | | 239½ | 239½ | 239½ | 239½ | 239½ | 239½ |
| T/T H'kong | 83.530 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83¼ | 83½ |
| T/T Japan | 79.875 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 82 |
| T/T Batavia | 142.110 | 142½ | 142½ | 142½ | 142½ | 142½ | 142½ |
| T/T Straits | 98.450 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A | 2/5 930 | 2/6 | 2/6 | 2/6 | 2/6 | 2/6 | 2/6 |
| 4 m/s ,, D/P | — | 2/6⅛ | 2/6⅛ | 2/6⅛ | 2/6⅛ | 2/6⅛ | 2/6⅛ |
| 6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A | 2/6 302 | 2/6 5/16 | 2/6 5/16 | 2/6 5/16 | 2/6 5/16 | 2/6 5/16 | 2/6 5/16 |
| 4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P | 1,540.000 | 1545 | 1545 | 1545 | 1545 | 1545 | 1545 |
| 4 m/s N.Y Lc. | 60.035 | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 60⅛ |
| 4 m/s ,, Doc. | — | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅝ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ |

| †Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling | Aug. 15 | Aug. 16 | Aug. 17 | Aug. 19 | Aug. 20 | Aug. 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bullion. | | | | | | |
| *London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24 5/16 | 24¼ | 24 5/16 | 24 5/16 |
| **New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure) | G.$ 52¼ | 52⅛ | G.$ 52¼ | G.$ 52⅝ | G.$ 52⅝ | G.$ 52⅝ |
| Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch) | Tls. 396 | Tls. 393.70 | Tls. 395.30 | Tls. 394.70 | Tls. 395.30 | Tls. 395.00 |
| Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch) | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100 | 71.825 | 71.825 | 71.8375 | 71.8875 | 71.975 | 71.925 |
| Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money) | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2½% |
| *Closing Price in London for Previous day | | | | | | |
| **Closing Price in New York for Previous day | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England rate of discount | 5½% | London on Paris | T/T 123.85 |
| Bank of France rate of discount | 3½% | New York on London | T/T 4.84½ |
| London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s | 5½% | Bombay on London | T/T 1/5 1/2 |
| ,, 4 ,, | 5⅜% | Hongkong on London | T/T 1/11⅝ |
| ,, 6 ,, | 5¼% | Kobe on London | T/T 1/11 3/32 |

# What the Ships Carry between America and China

## Return of the Shanghai Customs

*Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.56 equal Gold $1*

PRESIDENT HARRISON, June 25.
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Galvanized: | | |
| Pipe Fittings | Pls. | 13 |
| Steel Screws | ,, | 4 |
| Steel Washers | ,, | 3 |
| Prussian Blue | ,, | 15 |
| Borax | ,, | 672 |
| Canned Awabi | ,, | 129 |
| Canned Fruits | ,, | 282 |
| Cordage and Twine | ,, | 6 |
| Chrome Yellow | ,, | 31 |
| Indigo Paste, Artificial: | | |
| 20 per cent. strength | ,, | 1,606 |
| 50 ,, reduced | ,, | 291 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 51 |
| Leather, Calf | ,, | 6 |
| Leather, Cow, Patent | ,, | 21 |
| Leather, Sole | ,, | 73 |
| Macaroni | ,, | 7 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 2,223 |
| Paper, Writing | ,, | 18 |
| Paper, Unclassed | ,, | 406 |
| Raisins | ,, | 1,875 |
| Sulpher Black | ,, | 520 |
| Ultramarine Blue | ,, | 23 |
| Files | Doz. | 1,000 |
| Mineral Waters | ,, | 152 |
| Paints | Galls. | 433 |
| Cigars | Mille | 9 |
| Lemons, Fresh | ,, | 8 |
| Shoes | Pairs | 459 |
| Machines, Sewing | Pcs. | 4 |
| Motor Passenger Vehicles | ,, | 1 |
| Motor-trucks Chassis | ,, | 6 |
| Typewriters | ,, | 207 |
| Chocolate | Lb. | 192 |
| Sand-paper | Reams | 5 |
| Dyes, Aniline | Pkgs. 339 | Hk.Tls.17,292 |
| Infants' Food | | Hk.Tls.10,496 |
| Machinery | | Hk.Tls.30,974 |
| Motor-cars, Parts of | | Hk.Tls.67,387 |
| Treasure: | | |
| Silver Bars | | Hk.Tls.2,373,668 |

ENSLEY CITY, June 27.
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steel Bar Bamboo | Pls. | 1,219 |
| Steel Sheets, under ⅛ in. thick | ,, | 4,575 |
| Lead, White | ,, | 167 |
| Cotton, Raw | Bls. 45 Pls. | 1,600 |
| Gum, Resin | ,, | 4,068 |
| Wax, Paraffin | ,, | 509 |

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, June 28.
To U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: | | |
| White, Soochow | Bls. 10 Pls. | 10.00 |
| Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: | | |
| White, Shanghai | Bls. 440 ,, | 204.46 |
| White, Soochow | Bls. 15 ,, | 437.5 |
| Silk, Raw, Filature: | | |
| Wild, Antung | Bls. 20 ,, | 21.12 |
| Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions: | | |
| Shanghai | Bls. 234 Pls. | 234.63 |
| Silk, Refuse: | | |
| Dairen | Bls. 3 ,, | 116.77 |
| Silk Waste, Refuse: | | |
| Shanghai | Bls. 14 ,, | 43.57 |
| Silk Piece Goods | ,, | 8.23 |
| Silk Pongees, Honan | ,, | 41.00 |
| Tea, Green: | | |
| Young Hyson, Wuhu | Pls. | 34 |
| ,, Kiukiang | ,, | 108 |
| Hyson, Hangchow | ,, | 67 |
| ,, Kiukiang | ,, | 120 |
| Gunpowder, Ningpo | ,, | 161 |
| Egg Albumen, Dried | ,, | 42 |
| Feathers, Duck | ,, | 105 |
| Feathers, Goose | ,, | 98 |
| Wool, Sheep's | ,, | 488 |
| Cotton Handkerchiefs | Doz. | 4,300 |
| Linen | ,, | 6,430 |
| Skins, Dog, Tanned | Pcs. | 8,378 |
| Skins, Kid, Plates, Tanned | ,, | 630 |
| Skins, Lamb, Plates, Tanned | ,, | 850 |
| Skins Lamb, Untanned | ,, | 4,775 |

PRESIDENT MADISON, June 28.
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rope | Pls. | 89 |

PRESIDENT JACKSON, June 28.
From U. S. of America.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Old | Pls. | 977 |
| Tinned Plates, Plain | ,, | 600 |
| Asparagus | ,, | 38 |
| Cheese | ,, | 19 |
| Coffee | ,, | 12 |
| Fruits, Dried | ,, | 29 |
| Fruits, Table | ,, | 12 |
| Grease, Lubricating, Mineral | ,, | 146 |
| Ink, Printing | ,, | 44 |
| Margarine | ,, | 8 |
| Milk, Condensed | ,, | 45 |
| Milk, Evaporated | ,, | 122 |
| Oranges, Fresh | ,, | 11 |
| Paper, Chipboard | ,, | 2,016 |
| Sugar, Cube | ,, | 6 |
| Beds, Steel | Pcs. | 225 |
| Lemons, Fresh | ,, | 109,800 |
| Machines, Knitting | ,, | 21 |
| Motor-cars | ,, | 23 |
| Rubber Tires: | | |
| For Motor-cars | ,, | 32 |
| Solid, for Motor-cars | ,, | 4 |
| Rubber Tubes: | | |
| For Moter-cars | ,, | 78 |
| Oil, Lubricating, Mineral | Galls. | 47,420 |
| Infants' Foods | | Hk.Tls.3,546 |
| Motor-cycles, Parts of | | Hk.Tls. 227 |

## Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) August 21.
Market Steady Business Done 4,637,930 Shares

| STOCK | Monday July 15 | Monday Aug. 19 | Tuesday Aug. 20 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Corporation | 50 | 50 | 50⅛ |
| Allied Chemical | 333 | 321¼ | 322 |
| American Can | 164¼ | 182¼ | 180¼ |
| American Commonwealths Power "A" | 20 | 29⅜ | 29⅜ |
| American Rolling Mill | 130 | 127¾ | 126⅛ |
| American Smelting | 105½ | 114⅞ | 114½ |
| American Tel. & Tel. | 249⅛ | 269½ | 295½ |
| American Tobacco "B" | 181½ | 194¾ | 194 |
| American Waterworks | 134 | 148½ | 148½ |
| Anaconda Copper | 111⅜ | 120¼ | 120 |
| Armour & Co. "A" | 12 | 12¼ | 12⅛ |
| Atlantic Refining | 67⅝ | 68⅛ | 69¼ |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 133½ | 138 | 139½ |
| Bank of Montreal | 355 | 344 | 352 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 115⅝ | 128½ | 127⅝ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 39⅞ | 44¾ | 45 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 249 | 233½ | 231 |
| Chicago Northwestern | 95¼ | 91½ | 94¼ |
| Chrysler | 70¼ | 72¾ | 71⅝ |
| Columbia Gas & Electric | 88 | 94¾ | 93¾ |
| Columbia Graphaphone | 65⅜ | 64 | 64 |
| Consolidated Gas of New York | 145½ | 179⅜ | 179¼ |
| Corn Products | 105⅝ | 100¼ | 100¾ |
| Coty Inc. | 62¼ | 54⅛ | 54⅞ |
| Davison Chemical | 53 | 50 | 50 |
| Drug Inc. | 112 | 111½ | Unq |
| Dry Docks | 18 | 15 | 15¾ |
| DuPont de Nemours Co. | 186 | 194½ | 192½ |
| Electric Bond & Share | 130 | 146¼ | 146⅛ |
| Erie Railway | 85 | 87 | 87⅝ |
| General Electric | 343 | 398¾ | 392½ |
| General Food | — | 71½ | 72⅜ |
| General Motors | 71⅛ | 71 | 70⅜ |
| General Railway Signal | 118½ | 121 | 121 |
| Gold Dust | 68½ | 62¾ | 63¼ |
| Goodrich Rubber | 79¼ | 75⅞ | 74 |
| Goodyear Rubber & Tire Co. | 119⅛ | 110¾ | 110¼ |
| Granby Consolidated | 77⅝ | 78 | 79 |
| Haygart Corporation | 66 | 68¼ | 68 |
| International Cement | 80 | Unq | 78 |
| International Harvester | 116 | 120¼ | 122⅝ |
| International Nickel (Com) | 49⅝ | 51⅝ | 54½ |
| International Printers Ink | 52 | 57⅞ | 58½ |
| International Products (Com.) | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Johns Manville | 187 | 192¼ | 192 |
| Kelvinator | 15½ | 15 | 15 |
| Kennecott Copper | Unq | 86⅜ | 86⅛ |
| Lambert Co. | 150⅝ | mutl. | 140⅞ |
| Lehigh Valley | 96⅞ | 92½ | 91¾ |
| Liggett & Myers, "B" | 90 | 90 | 90¾ |
| Mack Trucks | 97 | 97 | 96½ |
| Madison Square Garden | 18 | Unq | Unq |
| Missouri Pacific (Com) | 100½ | Unq | 92½ |
| Montgomery Ward | 121½ | 122¼ | 128 |
| Nevada Consolidated Copper | 43⅛ | 46 | 45⅜ |
| New York Central | 237 | 242 | 246 |
| Northern Pacific Railway | 114⅞ | 110½ | 110 |
| Packard Motor Car (Com) | 130½ | 153⅝ | 154½ |
| Paramount Famous Lasky | 66 | 73⅜ | 72½ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 97¼ | 98⅛ | 99 |
| Pennroad Corporation | 22⅞ | 26⅛ | 26⅞ |
| Phillips Petroleum | 36⅛ | 39⅛ | 38⅝ |
| Radio Corp. of America (Com) | 79½ | 86¼ | 90½ |
| Reading Railway | 124 | Unq | 120¾ |
| Reynolds Tobacco, "B" | 56⅛ | 55½ | 55⅜ |
| Rock Island Railway | 139⅛ | 138 | 139½ |
| Shell Union | 26½ | 28 | 28 |
| Simmons Co. | 114½ | 128½ | 134½ |
| Southern Pacific Railway | 143 | 143½ | 145 |
| Standard Gas & Electric (Common) | 133 | 139¾ | 152¾ |
| Standard Oil of New Jersey | 56¾ | 69¼ | 71 |
| Standard Oil of New York | 38⅝ | 40⅝ | 41 |
| Texas Corporation | 61¼ | 64 | 64½ |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | 71⅝ | 74 | 74⅝ |
| Timken Roller Bearing | 106⅜ | 105⅞ | 104½ |
| Union Carbide & Carbon | 124 | 123¼ | 124⅛ |
| Union Pacific Railrway | 269 | 285½ | 282¾ |
| U. S. Industrial Alcohol | 187 | 187 | 187 |
| U. S. Leather "A" | Unq | 36¼ | 37 |
| United States Realty & Improvement | 87¾ | 85 | 85½ |
| United States Steel | 198½ | 248½ | 247 |
| Vacuum Oil | 119⅝ | 123⅞ | 120 |
| Vanadium | 93¼ | Unq | 82 |
| Warner-Quinlan (Com) | 31⅝ | 34 | 34½ |
| Westinghouse E. & M. (Com) | 193 | 251½ | 255 |
| Willys Overland | 25¼ | 24¼ | 23⅝ |
| Wright Aeronautical | 134 | 135 | 137½ |
| CALL MONEY | 12% | 7% | 7% |

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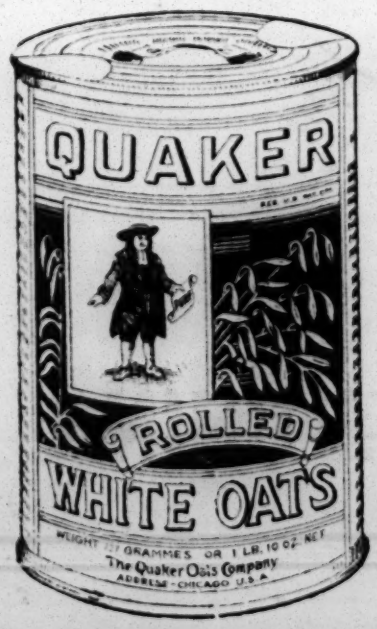


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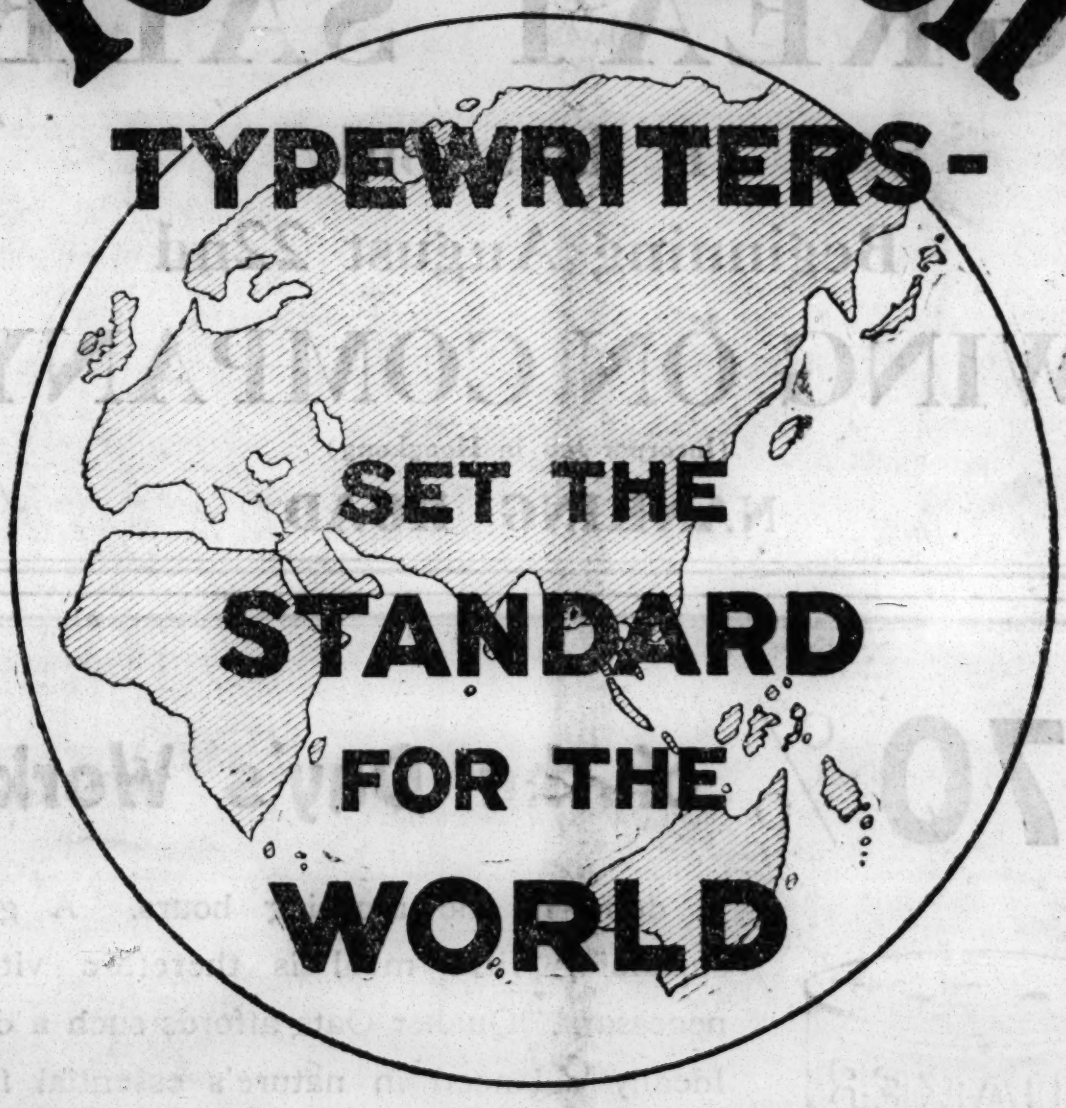

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